

THE JERUSALEM POST

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THE JERUSALEM POST

Shabbat Shalom FROM L

YO SI PEKING

Chinese Restaurants
Glatt Kosher Exclusive

SHABAT	BEGINS	ENDS
Jerusalem	4:22 p.m.	5:34 a.m.
Tel Aviv	4:40 p.m.	5:38 p.m.
Haifa	4:38 p.m.	5:40 p.m.

Reservations:
Jerusalem: 5 Shimon Ben Shimon St., Tel. 02-259883
Tel Aviv: Haifa Ave., 13 Oppenheimer St., Tel. 02-421888

 Army's top woman Page 6	 Thirty years after Sinai Magazine page 5	 Said's saga Magazine page A	 Government sell-out? Page 18	 A Hassidic Succot Page 7
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IAF joins search for missing U.S. plane

Post Defence Reporter
Mystery last night surrounded the fate of a U.S. Sixth Fleet aircraft and its four-member crew, last heard from on Tuesday evening off the coast of Cyprus.

An Israeli Air Force plane joined American search teams combing the eastern Mediterranean for the S-3A Viking submarine-hunter.

A senior IDF source told *The Jerusalem Post* there was no reason

to believe the plane was brought down by hostile action. "However," he added, "it is not clear why the crewmen did not manage to call for help and mention their exact location."

The Viking took off for a routine flight from the carrier USS John F. Kennedy on Tuesday. It did not return on schedule, and at 6 p.m. an American transport plane picked up its distress signals.

The automatic radio signals, which continued for five minutes, identified the plane, but not its location. The duration of the signals made it improbable that the plane had been shot down.

By U.S. Navy request, a converted Israeli Westwind 1124 joined the reconnaissance planes searching for the Viking. The converted Westwind has a down-facing radar attached to its nose, and is

regularly used for sighting vessels approaching the Israeli coastline.

The Viking, using sophisticated radar and computer systems, patrols the seas to detect submarines. The missing Viking was part of the 22nd Air Anti-Submarine Squadron.

The editor of the Israeli Air Force magazine, Rav-Seren (Maj.) Aharon Lapidot, warned if the plane fell into enemy hands, "it would have great intelligence value for them."

Lapidot, speaking on the Army Radio, added that the Viking "has top-secret electronic systems and computers."

The Kennedy is one of several Sixth Fleet vessels scheduled to conduct joint naval maneuvers with Israel this month.

Last week the crew of the Kennedy, along with an estimated 3,000 other American sailors, were on shore leave in Haifa.

Reagan tries to cool row with Soviets

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — The Reagan administration yesterday sought to prevent further escalation in its squabble with the Soviet Union involving the expulsion of each other's diplomats.

U.S. officials said President Reagan for the time being has decided against any further expulsions of Soviet diplomatic personnel assigned to the U.S.

The Americans want to ease the crisis in the hope of getting super-power arms-control negotiations in Geneva back on track.

A State Department spokesman urged the two countries to "put behind us" the retaliatory expulsion of diplomats.

"We need to get down with the resolution of the larger issues affecting U.S.-Soviet relations and build on the progress made in discussion at Reykjavik," the State Department said.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev also seems set to shift the confrontation to the backburner and avoid

damage to his disarmament efforts, western diplomats said in Moscow yesterday.

They said similar efforts appeared to be under way in Washington where the White House on Wednesday welcomed Gorbachev's latest remarks on disarmament while avoiding comment on the latest expulsion of five U.S. diplomats. These were in response to 55 Soviet expulsions announced by Washington on Tuesday.

Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger welcomed the recent Soviet decision to bar Soviet citizens from working at U.S. missions in the Soviet Union.

These workers were almost always Soviet spies, he said. "Paradoxically," he noted, "the Soviets did us a favour." (See page 3).

Other U.S. intelligence and law-enforcement officials said that the recently ordered removal of 80 Soviet representatives from the UN, the Soviet Embassy in Washington and the Soviet consulate in San Francisco had effectively "decapitated"

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

China-Israel ties 'closer'

BY DAVID HOROVITZ
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — Israel is providing laser gun-sights for China's most advanced tanks, the T-69, sources here say. Other defence links between the two countries are said to be increasing, according to London sources.

Foreign Ministry Director-General Avraham Tamir recently held secret talks in Paris with senior Chinese officials, and the two countries are inching closer to formal relations, according to the sources here.

China is ready to establish diplomatic relations as soon as the Soviet bloc sets up formal ties. *The Jerusalem Post* has learned.



The father of murdered soldier David Manos is restrained by Border Police in the Nablus military court yesterday after hearing that his son's killers escaped the death penalty. The two Palestinians (right), who confessed to their crimes, received life sentences. (Isaac Harari)



Pakistani air crash

ISLAMABAD (AP). — A Pakistan International Airlines passenger plane crashed last night near the Afghan border. Initial reports indicated that more than 40 people were killed, officials said.



Amos Mansdorf looks with pride on the trophy he earned as Israel's new national tennis champion, by virtue of a remarkable victory yesterday over Shlomo Glickstein — nine times the champion — in a dramatic match only decided in a third set tie-breaker. (See P. 17.) (Landau)

Terrorists get life for slaying soldier

Jerusalem Post Staff

NABLUS. — A military court here yesterday sentenced two Palestinians to life imprisonment for strangling to death soldier David Manos in November, 1984.

Musataf Mahmud Karoush, 33, and Tawfik Ibrahim Abdallah, 34, confessed to committing the crime last week.

One member of the three-judge panel asked for the death sentence, but was outvoted. When the sentence was read, Manos's relatives burst into screams demanding the maximum penalty. His brother Avi threw a large stone at the defendants and hit one of them in the neck.

Manos was kidnapped while hitchhiking. He was bound and held in a cave for several days before being strangled.

Karoush's sister-in-law and Abdallah's wife, a Palestinian who is a Brazilian national, are being tried along with a fifth defendant charged

with mutilating the body.

Both Karoush and Abdallah are residents of the West Bank village of Dir Balut. Karoush is a member of the Palestine Liberation Organization, according to the IDF spokesman.

In handing down their verdict, the judges said they deliberated at length in determining a sentence. The dissenting judge said that the severity of the actions of the two required the maximum sentence.

"If the case we are judging is not the appropriate one for using our authority to issue the death sentence, then the punishment should never have been put in the law," he said.

The two were also found guilty of planting bombs at the Tel Aviv central bus station and at Beilinson Hospital in Petah Tikva. The bombs did not explode.

Meanwhile, security forces have sealed an apartment in Azariya that

authorities say was rented by the group suspected of carrying out last week's attack on soldiers near the Dung Gate.

An IDF spokesman said yesterday that the three suspects used the apartment in the village on the Jerusalem-Jericho road as a hideout and fled to it after the attack. An assortment of weapons was found in the apartment, the spokesman said, adding that the apartment was sealed late Wednesday night.

Also yesterday, the Jerusalem Magistrates Court extended the remand of the suspects for another nine to 15 days.

Early yesterday morning, the man suspected of planting a bomb on a Number 18 Jerusalem Bus in 1983 reconstructing the crime for security officials.

Police said they rode an empty bus at 5 a.m. with the suspect, 26, who pointed out where he boarded the bus, apparently in the town centre,

where he planted the bomb and where he got off the bus.

Itim reported that suspects in the case include six residents of East Jerusalem, Bethlehem and Ramallah. The attack claimed the lives of six passengers, including children, and wounded 50.

In Lod, a military court gave 19-year jail sentences yesterday to three Syrians accused of plotting to infiltrate from Lebanon and to take hostages at a northern settlement.

The three surrendered to IDF soldiers in southern Lebanon last March after giving up their plan to infiltrate and barricading themselves in a house with Arab hostages. They gave up without a fight.

In Khan Yunis, an Israeli truck was damaged by a petrol bomb after the driver entered an auto parts shop. No one was hurt, and the driver succeeded in putting out the fire with assistance from local residents.

Nurses' walkout doesn't affect transplant patient

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Mira Schichmanter, the liver-transplant patient at Haifa's Rambam Hospital was not affected by the nurses' walkout yesterday, and was attended by a full complement of staffs. (see p. 2)

The Health Ministry was annoyed by the nurses' announcement that they would care for Schichmanter, but for few other patients.

"We wish Mira a complete recovery," said the ministry spokesman. "But how can the nurses discriminate between one patient and another? There are hundreds of patients in as serious condition as the transplant (Continued on back page)

'Enlarging settlements is crucial' — Shamir

By BENNY MORRIS

"The number of settlements is not important. That is not the main thing. Only the enlargement of Jewish settlement beyond the Green Line is important." Prime Minister Shamir said in an interview with *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday. He also ruled out a coalition crisis in the coming months over the settlements issue. [Full interview P. 5.]

Shamir said that he "would not take into account any pressures other than the dictates of his own conscience," referring to recent demands from the right that the post-rotation government launch a major settlement drive in the territories.

Shamir also hinted that his opposition to an international forum as a framework for Middle East peace-making was not quite as unrelenting

and comprehensive as hitherto publicized.

"Theoretically, I could conceive of an international forum — after we reach agreement with our neighbours — that could convene to give effect to or endorse that agreement," Shamir said. He stressed that his opposition was to a full-fledged international conference in which the great powers and the Arab states and Israel would debate the conflict and then decide "on the future of region" — in place of "direct face-to-face Israeli-Arab negotiations."

He indicated that he did not intend to delegate his authority in this sphere to anyone, though it was possible that this or that minister would be tapped at certain times for specific missions. (See analysis, page two)

Tonight is Simhat Tora

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Jews throughout the country tonight begin celebrations of Simhat Tora, the holiday which marks the conclusion and re-commencement of the Tora-reading cycle.

Congregants will dance with Tora scrolls in synagogues and in many cases in the streets as well, both this evening and tomorrow morning. Popular "second hakafot" celebrations will be held in public areas tomorrow night.

Cairo hails Peres, but puts Shamir 'on hold'

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

The Egyptian leadership, including President Mubarak, yesterday congratulated Foreign Minister Peres on his assumption of office.

Egyptian Ambassador to Tel Aviv Mohammed Bassiony called on Peres and delivered two letters from Foreign Minister Esmat Abdel-Meguid and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butros Ghali — and an oral message from Mubarak expressing the hope that relations between the two countries will continue to improve.

Officials in the Prime Minister's Office said yesterday they expected similar messages to reach Prime Minister Shamir "soon."

Shamir yesterday received a telegram from Andreas Papandreu, premier of Greece, congratulating him on becoming prime minister.

Palestinians storm Amal camp

BEIRUT (AP). — A dawn raid from the sea by Palestinian gunmen sparked fighting between Palestinian and Shiite militia forces in South Lebanon yesterday and threatened to trigger a new round of all-out battles between the two sides.

Police said the Palestinians in two rubber dinghies came ashore at 5 a.m., stormed the Amal militia base in Shawakir, a suburb of Tyre, and then withdrew by sea.

Five Amal militiamen were killed and three wounded in the half-hour assault, police said. A spokesman for Amal leader Nabih Berri in West Beirut confirmed the losses.

PLO officials said the raid was in retaliation for overnight Amal shelling of the Rashidiyeh refugee camp south of Tyre.

At least five Palestinians were killed and 15 wounded in the shelling of Rashidiyeh on Wednesday night and yesterday, police said.

The seaborne attack led to a fresh outbreak of

mortar, rocket-propelled grenade and machine-gun clashes between Amal and Palestinian terrorists besieged in the camp, police said.

Police said that after the dawn assault, Amal militiamen "rounded up at least 200 Palestinian refugees from Tyre, all women and children, loaded them in buses at gunpoint and forced them to leave for Sidon."

Some of the refugees, arriving at Sidon's Ein Hilweh refugee camp, said men also were forced from the Tyre camps.

"They took away all the men, our husbands and sons, in three buses and then sent us away," said Umm Ahmed, a middle-aged Palestinian woman, when she arrived in Sidon.

Amal has fought an intermittent war against the Palestinians for 18 months to prevent PLO head Arafat from rebuilding the Lebanese power base he lost in Israel's 1982 invasion.

WONDERFUL WORLD OF BOYS TOWN JERUSALEM

The new school year just opening, promises to be the most exciting in Boys Town Jerusalem's 37 year history. Over 1,500 students are enrolled in Boys Town's eight schools, among them a contingent of 124 Ethiopian youths, in one of the largest and most successful programs for Ethiopians in any educational institution.

A new building for the College of Applied Engineering has been completed. It is equipped with a highly sophisticated computer center, laboratories and academic facilities. A dormitory for 200 students, a synagogue, and a medical services center is in the final stages of construction.

The College provides advanced technological training featuring the latest design and manufacturing technologies. Students develop projects for civilian and military industries. Hundreds of graduates are serving in the technical branches of the Israel Defence Forces.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Sharf of New York will be Guests of Honor at the Boys Town Jerusalem Foundation of America International Tribute Dinner in New York on Monday, November 24, 1986, where they will be presented with the prestigious Gate of Jerusalem Award. This was announced by Mr. Josh S. Weston, Chairman of the Foundation and Joe Nakash, President. New Jersey Senator Frank Lautenberg will be the keynote speaker and Israel Ambassador Meir Rosenne will be Special Guest.

A New Jersey Bergen County Friends of Boys Town was founded recently. Ten communal leaders were honored at a Reception held at Cliffside Park, N.J., attended by Mayor Gerald Calabrese. The event was hosted by Evelyn and Stanley Marks of Cliffside Park.



Students at work in one of the new laboratories of the College of Applied Engineering. The laboratories were endowed by Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Diner and Mr. and Mrs. Ross Berrie, both of Englewood, N.J., and by Mr. and Mrs. Irving Neuman, New York.

On the first anniversary of the passing of

NOAH MOZES נח מוזס

there will be a graveside ceremony on Sunday, October 26, 1986, Tishrei 23, 5747, at 3:00 p.m. at Kiryat Shaul cemetery.

Buses will leave from Beit "Yediot Ahronot" at 2:15 p.m.

The Family and Beit "Yediot Ahronot"

02938-21-023

Hechal Shalom **Jerusalem Great Synagogue**

in conjunction with the

Ministry of Religious Affairs
Ministry of Tourism
Jerusalem Municipality

Annual Mass Hakafot

(Rejoicing with the Tora)

Motzaei Simhat Tora, Motzaei Shabbat, October 25, 1986
at the Liberty Bell Garden (Gan Hapa'amon), at 7:30 p.m.

The Hakafot are sponsored by Mr. & Mrs. Eugen Gluck of New York
in Blessed Memory of Dr. Maurice A. Jaffe ז"ל

02788-31-022

ALIENS

There Are Some Places In The Universe You Don't Go Alone.

ISRAEL PREMIERE
Armon Haifa

Rav Chen Tel Aviv **Oasis Ramat Gan**

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INSURANCE COMPANY
GENERAL AGENTS
SECURITAS
(INSURANCE) LIMITED
Haifa, Tel. 02-525225 Tel Aviv, Tel. 03-6081

The weather at major Swissair destinations

	23.10.86	MIN.	MAX.	
AMSTERDAM	4	11	12	Clear
BRUSSELS	4	11	12	Clear
BUENOS AIRES	4	17	13	Clear
CHICAGO	10	24	28	Clear
COPENHAGEN	4	11	12	Clear
FRANKFURT	4	11	12	Clear
GENEVA	4	11	12	Clear
HELSINKI	4	11	12	Clear
HONG KONG	4	11	12	Clear
JOBANNESBURG	14	27	28	Clear
LONDON	16	21	28	Clear
MADRID	9	23	23	Clear
MONTREAL	12	24	27	Clear
NEW YORK	9	23	27	Clear
OSLO	9	23	27	Clear
PARIS	9	23	27	Clear
RIO DE JANEIRO	17	24	28	Clear
SAO PAULO	17	24	28	Clear
STUTTGART	4	11	12	Clear
TORONTO	5	11	12	Clear
VIENNA	9	23	27	Clear
ZURICH	9	23	27	Clear

*For the latest weather conditions contact Swissair.

swissair

THE WEATHER

Forecast: Cool, Rain possible.

	Yesterday's	Today's	Max
Jerusalem	15-21	15-22	22
Golan	15-22	15-23	23
Nahariya	15-22	15-23	23
Safed	15-22	15-23	23
Haifa Port	15-22	15-23	23
Tiberias	15-22	15-23	23
Nazareth	15-22	15-23	23
Afula	15-22	15-23	23
Shomron	15-22	15-23	23
Tel Aviv	15-22	15-23	23
B-G Airport	15-22	15-23	23
Jericho	15-22	15-23	23
Gaza	15-22	15-23	23
Beersheba	15-22	15-23	23
Eilat	15-22	15-23	23

ARRIVALS

Mr. Eddie Brown, president of the Great Britain and Ireland Jewish National Fund, with Mrs. Brown, to attend the dedication of the President Chaim Herzog Forest and the Second Annual JNF Conference.

Six die in black day on roads

Six people died in traffic accidents throughout the country yesterday, and another seven were injured.

In a three-car accident on the Palmahim-Yavne road, Nathan Razan, 50, and his son Ilan, 30, were killed. Ilan's wife Hagit, 27, was seriously hurt, while their five-year-old daughter suffered medium injuries.

Also hurt in this accident were Esther and Ya'acov Azriel, 66, and Ovidia Nona, 27.

Police found that the accident occurred when Nona tried to overtake the Azriel vehicle and hit it, which in turn hit the oncoming car carrying the Razan family.

In other accidents, 23-year-old Yaron Ben-Ari of Kibbutz Kfar Giladi was killed when his car crashed into the fence of the Caesarea golf club, and in Hadera, a 20-year-old pedestrian was killed and his companion seriously injured when they were hit by a car.

Outside Pardes Hanna, two youths from Kfar Kari were killed when a car hit them from behind as they were walking alongside the road. The two were Farouk Shakir and Muhammad Araf. The driver was injured. (Itim)

REAGAN

(Continued from Page One)

Soviet espionage in the U.S. "There is no management left," one U.S. expert said. "There will be no senior leadership."

Other U.S. sources confirmed that those Soviet officials asked to leave were the top Soviet spies in the country, including the respective station chiefs of the KGB and GRU intelligence organizations in New York, Washington and San Francisco.

"The effect of this is a body blow to their leadership, but they still have hundreds of intelligence officers," an American official said. "They are not out of business."

American authorities have estimated that 300 of the former 900 Soviet officials stationed in the U.S. were full-time spies.

In Geneva, U.S. and Soviet negotiators yesterday held more than three hours of talks on medium-range nuclear weapons. But Moscow squashed suggestions that it might be prepared to sign a separate accord on such weapons outside a full package.

A Soviet spokesman said he had no word on when chief negotiator Viktor Karpov, now in Moscow, would return to Geneva.

MT. OF OLIVES - Burial site

Limited number of plots available
Eli - Tel. 02-661475 - day (not Shabbat); 02-249067 - evening.

HOME NEWS

UKM comes out against Labour-Yahad merger

By ROY ISACOWITZ
Post Political Reporter
TEL AVIV. - The United Kibbutz Movement yesterday announced its opposition to the recent merger agreement between the Labour Party and Minister without Portfolio Ezer Weizman's Yahad Party.

The agreement, signed last week by Weizman and by Vice Prime Minister Peres, guaranteed Yahad three places among the first 41 places on the next Knesset list, 6 per cent of the party's central committee seats and numerous ambassadorships and political appointments.

The UKM's statement, issued after a meeting of its political forum, swelled a rising chorus of opposition to the agreement within Labour.

Leading the mutiny are Tel Aviv branch boss MK Eliahu Speiser and former MK Michael Bar-Zohar.

Responding to the criticism, Labour Secretary-General Uzi Baram said yesterday that the agreement had been initiated, not signed, and that it still had to be approved by the necessary party forums. It has not yet decided whether it will be brought before the central committee or a special session of the national convention, he said.

A spokesman for the UKM said last night that the kibbutz movement, which comprises 12 per cent of the central committee, would vote against the agreement.

The opposition to the agreement is based on the fact that Yahad has practically no public support, no organization and exists in name only. Many Labourites have also been angered by Weizman's use of the threat to pull Yahad out of the Alignment as a means of gaining appointments for his associates.

Weizman is currently in London on a private visit. He suffered a significant setback this week when his closest associate, Foreign Ministry Director-General Avraham Tamir, was compelled to accept a position in the ministry inferior to that of former cabinet secretary Yosi Beilin.

On the agenda of a Labour cabinet ministers' meeting last night was the economic-growth plan drawn up by Economics Minister Gad Ya'acobi and the dispute with the Likud over the appointment of Minister Moshe Arens to handle Soviet Jewish affairs.

Sources close to Foreign Minister Peres said that he prefers not to comment on the dispute until he is told by Prime Minister Shamir that Arens has in fact received the appointment. To date, all the reports had come from Arens's circles, the Labour sources said.

Absorption Minister Ya'acov Tsor maintains that the transfer of jurisdiction over Soviet Jewish Affairs flouted the recent Labour-Likud agreement and would be harmful to Israel's efforts to secure aliya from the Soviet Union. (See analysis below)

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No verdict yet on Hindawi

By DAVID HOROVITZ
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
LONDON. - The jury failed to reach a verdict in the trial of Nezar Hindawi yesterday after six hours of deliberations, and were held incommunicado overnight before resuming their weighing of the case this morning.

Hindawi is charged with attempting to smuggle a bomb on board an El Al plane at Heathrow in April in the luggage of his unsuspecting Irish girlfriend Ann Murphy.

The jury retired yesterday morning for its first session of deliberations, but the court was swiftly reconvened so the jury could ask the judge how a small fragment of an El Al tourist brochure came to be stuck to a piece of adhesive tape in a photograph of the explosive package in Murphy's bag.

The judge pointed out that neither the defence nor the prosecution had attached any significance to the piece of paper, and asked the jury to consider only the evidence before them, not to play detective.

It is assumed that the bit of brochure got stuck to the explosives' adhesive packaging when an El Al security officer took the explosives out of the bag in an El Al staff room at Heathrow.

The offending piece of paper, which came from the back page of an El Al brochure, was apparently from a credit card advertisement. The Hebrew *Mehayev Rak Pa'am B'Hodesh* (payment only once a month) was clearly visible in the photographic exhibit given to the jury.

The judge urged the jury to "strive for a unanimous verdict," reassuring them that they had all the time in the world. He said he would not accept a majority verdict at this juncture.

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How Shirman brought his case to the Soviets

By BERNARD JOSEPH
BEN-GURION AIRPORT. - Ailing biologist Michael Shirman yesterday revealed how he hoodwinked security at the superpower summit in Reykjavik, and pleaded with a top Russian official to help him in his fight for life.

Shirman, 31, is suffering from leukemia and his only hope for a cure is a bone-marrow transplant from his sister, Inessa Flerova.

But until last week she was prevented by the Soviet authorities from leaving Israel unless she agreed to leave behind her husband Viktor.

The Soviets changed their mind after Shirman, from Nes Ziona, picketed the summit conference in Iceland and then went on to the U.S. to gain support.

The resulting publicity proved too embarrassing even for the Russians, said Soviet Jewry activist, Shmuel Azarkh, who accompanied Shirman on his two-week long trip.

Shirman, exhausted and almost bald as a result of his treatments, said his sister contacted him in New York four days ago and told him in a telephone conversation that she, her husband and their two daughters aged six and eight had been given until November 4 to leave Russia.

"She says she has a lot of paperwork to complete. But she would get out as quickly as possible," he said.

Shirman, who came to Israel six years ago, said he had gone to Reykjavik with the idea of pleading his case before Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

He failed to see the Russian leader but managed to corner one of his top aides, spokesman Gennady Gerasimov.

Using a press card given him by a reporter, Shirman - who like other protesters at the summit was being watched closely by security men - slipped into the press centre and confronted Gerasimov.

"He was a bit shocked and at first wouldn't speak to me," Shirman recalled yesterday. "But I was persistent and I told him about my situation and about my sister's agonizing dilemma of trying to save me, and risking never seeing her husband again."

"He just answered, 'If your sister really wants to help you, let her divorce her husband!'"

Shirman said although he firmly believes that his sister and her family were now on their way to Israel, he would not believe it until they arrived. However, even if they get here within the next few days, time appears to be running out for the biologist.

When he started campaigning for her release some 10 months ago, doctors reckoned that the bone-marrow transplant using his sister's marrow would have an 80 per cent chance of success. Now the chances are 30 per cent, he said.

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Escaped murderer caught dressed as ultra-Orthodox Jew

By YORAM GAZIT
TEL AVIV. - Yitzhak Kish, 39, a convicted murderer who escaped from the Sha'ata Prison nearly two months ago, was apprehended here early yesterday morning. When captured, he was disguised as an ultra-Orthodox Jew.

Since his failure to return from prison leave on September 2, police had been actively searching for Kish and finally traced him to a flat in Ramat Gan.

A 35-year-old man and a 41-year-old woman, the owners of the flat, were arrested as accomplices in Kish's escape.

Kish was serving an 18-year sentence for the murder of a fellow inmate in 1976.

FM staff boycotts four newcomers

Post Diplomatic Correspondent
The Foreign Ministry staff committee yesterday imposed a boycott on four officials who moved to the ministry with the rotation from the Prime Minister's Office.

The staff committee believes that the ministry has become too heavy with officials from outside who will usurp the functions of ministry executives.

The committee has called a general staff meeting for Monday morning to discuss steps against the four and to protest against the "unprecedented" introduction of two directors-general in the ministry, Avraham Tamir and Yossi Beilin.

The staff is considering applying to the High Court of Justice to nullify the appointments.

The committee yesterday distributed a circular to the ministry workers defining the four - Baruch Askarov, Arye Ofri, Ya'acov Heichal and Ya'acov Shumer - as "non-Foreign Ministry workers," and asked the staff "to avoid all contact with them on ministry business."

A staff committee representative yesterday said that the boycott is not total, as "staff members can drink coffee with the four men."

Too soon to call transplant a success Liver recipient gets out of bed

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter
HAIFA. - Mira Schichmanter, the first liver-transplant recipient to undergo the operation in Israel, was allowed to sit in an armchair for half an hour yesterday, one day after the 18-hour operation at the Rambam Hospital.

Dr. Yigal Kam, who performed the operation, cautioned that it would be a day or two before he could say that the operation was successful. There would then follow another three to four weeks to determine whether her body was accepting the liver, which came from a

19-year-old woman soldier who had been fatally injured in a road accident.

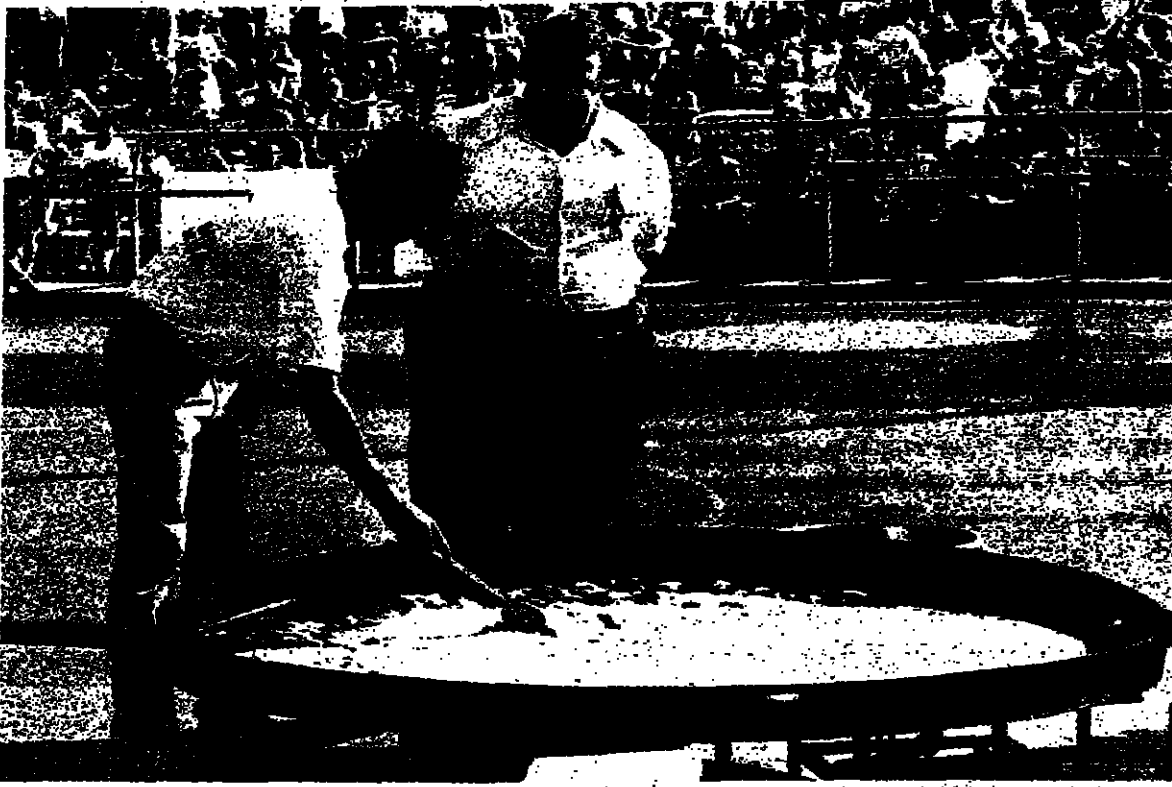
Schichmanter's condition was therefore still critical yesterday, but stable. Schichmanter, a mother of two who is to celebrate her 40th birthday, is under the constant care of a doctor and nurses in the recovery room. Her husband Leonid remained in the hospital, and during the day her relations were allowed into the recovery room for a few minutes at a time.

Deputy hospital director Dr. Albert Sattinger said that the operation had cost between \$30,000-

\$50,000, a fraction of the cost in U.S. A Rambam liver-transplant centre, which will be the only one in the country, is being set up on the eighth floor of the hospital, he added. It will cost \$1.4 million, all of which has been promised by the hospital's friends society.

him adds that hospital doctors were shocked that the name of the donor had been publicized against the family's wishes, and said it could deter other donors.

MK Uriel Lynn said he would submit a bill to the Knesset prohibiting the publication of names of organ donors.



Haim Gershonowitz, 27, weighing in at 179 kilos, watches as an omelette measuring 2.03 metres across is prepared yesterday at the Yarkon Park in Tel Aviv. He and the omelette were part of a competition organized by Kai Yisrael and Carta, publishers of the Hebrew edition of *The Guinness Book of World Records*. Also in the event were Yona Katz, owner of a moustache measuring 44cm., and soccer-playing dogs. (Andre Brummann)

Shamir's new balancing act

TEL AVIV. - The tiff between Prime Minister Shamir and Minister Moshe Arens was a passing episode, and has not changed the internal Herut power constellation nor Arens's position as Shamir's preferred successor, highly placed Likud sources say.

The sources argue that differences of opinion between the two have occurred in the past and that Arens felt slighted on several other occasions, but Shamir always knew how to smooth things over.

Nevertheless, it is agreed in Herut that Shamir will now have to do a delicate balancing act to avoid annoying Labour too much and yet make Arens feel that he had not been cheated out of jobs Shamir had originally earmarked for him.

For the time being, Arens is satisfied that he will be effectively in charge of the liaison section on Soviet Jewry, which is under the auspices of the Prime Minister's Office. The Likud interpretation of the rotation memorandum with Labour is that responsibility for the section will remain in Shamir's hands, although Shamir, as premier, will have the right to delegate authority.

Jobs having to do with Soviet Jewry thus are to be assigned to Arens. Labour is protesting, but will find it hard to fight such *ad hoc* arrangements.

As Arens's ally MK Uzi Landan notes, "Shamir will be doing no less than faithfully following Peres's precedents. After all, Peres cannot deny Shamir the liberty to do just what he

ANALYSIS
Sarah Honig

did. We all remember how Peres assigned Minister-without-Portfolio Ezer Weizman all sorts of duties in the foreign-relations sphere, often very blatantly side-stepping Foreign Minister Shamir.

Arens will also be in charge of Arab affairs, as Weizman was. Labour is not protesting this.

Political observers are mystified why the Soviet Jewry portfolio is such a bone of contention.

Two possibilities are being floated by observers: Either the higher-ups know more than the public about impending dramatic developments on the Soviet Jewry issue and are lining up to grab credit; or they are gearing up for the next elections campaign and are already pushing for the votes of Soviet immigrants.

Always hovering in the back of Herut minds, is the suspicion that this is no more than "one more Labour ploy to wobble on the rotation agreement," as a senior Herut minister told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

"The agreement was not just the transfer of power. Its fulfillment will have to mean that Shamir serves as premier for 25 months. The Likud took many knocks during Peres's tenure in office because it had a reason to. It knew that it must do so to get its own turn at the helm. There is no such reason for Labour," he said.

"The earlier elections are scheduled, the more advantageous it would be for Labour, as Peres's prime ministerial image would be fresher in the public mind."

Yehudi Menuhin here for lectures, concerts

Jerusalem Post Reporter
British violinist Yehudi Menuhin arrived in Israel yesterday afternoon. Today he is scheduled to lecture to young musicians from England, the U.S. and Israel at Kibbutz Ein Hashofet, and to perform this evening at the regional auditorium there.

On Saturday night, Menuhin and his young colleagues will give a concert at Tel Aviv Museum for the benefit of Everyman's University. On Sunday, he will appear with the students of his London school at the Henry Crown Symphony Hall in Jerusalem. The Jerusalem performance is a benefit for Alliance Française.

Top-post bid by Morocco's only Jewish MP causes stir

RABAT (Reuters). - A bid by Morocco's only Jewish MP for a top posture top blocked business in the chamber for a week, the Socialist daily *Al-Ittihad Al-Ichiraki* said yesterday.

Jo Oham, a member of the Constitutional Union, the main pro-government political party, was standing for the job of first vice president of the chamber.

Traditionally the seven vice presidents, representing the various parliamentary groups, are elected by consensus at the start of a new session.

But this year there was no consensus, and elections were postponed five times, the daily reported.

The Socialists opposed Oham's candidacy because they felt it would be inappropriate for a Jew to preside over the assembly when the speaker is away, political sources said.

Oham was not elected to any of the seven vice presidencies, the sources said, but got a minor job.

There are about 15,000 Jews in Morocco.

VISIT. - The U.S. Sixth Fleet frigate USS McCandless arrived in Haifa for a six-day visit yesterday morning. Its commander, Walter Gaffney, paid a courtesy call at City Hall and was greeted by Deputy Mayor Shimon Rudik.

'Christians everywhere love and pray for Teddy'

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter
Christians everywhere in the world love Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek and pray for his welfare, a high Orthodox church official unabashedly told the mayor yesterday.

The Metropolitan of Diodoropolis, whose seat is at the Ecumenical Patriarchate in Constantinople (Istanbul), was speaking at a reception given by Kollek for participants in a church conference on peace, organized by the Greek Orthodox Patriarch in Jerusalem, Diodoros I. Orthodox churchmen and scholars from around the world have come to the conference, which marks 1,600 years since the death of St. Cyril, bishop of Jerusalem.

Another of the participants, Bishop Nifon Mihaila Floiesteanu of Romania, expressed his surprise that in a country which is ostensibly in a

state of war, life continues harmoniously and prosperously. He was very impressed, he said, but he added that the state of war makes the council's message of peace all the more vital.

The bishop also expressed his satisfaction at the excellent relations between churches, the government and local authorities.

Bishop Jeremiah of the Church of Poland told *The Jerusalem Post* that the conference was important because it broadened the contact with the Patriarchate of Jerusalem, the mother church of all Orthodox churches. The visit also has a deep spiritual significance as a pilgrimage, he added.

On Sunday, the participants are to meet with President Herzog and later in the week they will meet in Jordan with King Hussein.

French PM denies Syrian arms deal

French Premier Jacques Chirac yesterday categorically denied a report in the left-wing Paris daily *Libération* that France and Syria are negotiating a massive arms deal and military loan package.

Libération's report yesterday said that a government interminis-

trial committee that reviews military exports recently examined a series of contracts for the sale to Syria of new armour-plating systems, ground-to-ground artillery and nighttime electronic shooting equipment.

The newspaper also said that France was arranging a series of loans to finance the sale.

Suitcase scare on El Al flight

An El Al plane carrying 90 passengers from Tel Aviv to Madrid made an unscheduled landing yesterday in Athens to examine a suspicious suitcase. The suitcase, whose owner had not boarded the plane, did not contain explosives and the plane resumed its flight after a 95-minute delay.

A passenger had agreed to take the suitcase of an acquaintance who claimed that he was over the weight limit. The passenger then became very alarmed when he found that the acquaintance was not on the plane. He alerted the pilot, who decided to land the plane and check the suitcase.

The El Al spokesman said that the acquaintance had decided at the last minute not to travel to Madrid for personal reasons. (Itim).

Thirty days after the passing of our dear
HERMANN ZWI FREUDENTHAL
a memorial service and tombstone unveiling will be held on
Tuesday, October 28, 1986, at 3 p.m. at the Kfar Samir cemetery, Haifa.
A bus will leave at 2:30 p.m. from 3 Keller St.
Ilse Freudenthal and the family.

The unveiling of the tombstone of our beloved
LINDA FISHER
will take place on Thursday, October 30, 1986
at the Beersheba New Cemetery at 3:30 p.m.
The Family

With profound sorrow we announce the sudden death of
RENE HARSTEIN
on 20 Tishrei (October 23) in London.
Deeply mourned by
Husband - Sam
Son and daughter-in-law - Judith and Loretta
Daughter and son-in-law - Pauline and Yehzekel
Brother - Moshe
Sister - Esther
Sister-in-law - Fanny
Grandchildren, Nieces and Nephews, Family and many friends.
Shiva in London and at 54 Rehov Zahal, Petah Tikva
(from Motzaei Shabbat).

The memorial service and unveiling of the tombstone
for our beloved
Dr. AKIBA HOFFMANN
will be held at the Nahlat Yitzhak cemetery
on Wednesday, October 29, 1986 at 4 p.m.
We will meet at the cemetery gate.
Our sincerest thanks to all who participated in our grief.
The Family

הכבוד והאמון

American ambassador drives himself to work Soviet employees withdrawn from U.S. embassy, causing confusion

MOSCOW (AP). — Scores of Soviet employees of the U.S. embassy stayed home yesterday under a government order that strips American missions in the Soviet Union of vital local staff.

The order was the Kremlin's counterblow in the superpower expulsion conflict.

U.S. Ambassador Arthur Hartman, whose assigned chauffeur is a Soviet citizen, drove himself to work in his personal Mercedes-Benz. The embassy's operation ground to a halt, and Soviet secretaries, receptionists, maids, mechanics, cooks and cleaners didn't come to work.

The courtyard of the embassy building — normally bustling with activity and ringing with the noise of hammers, engines and Russian voices — was silent and empty.

Trucks and cars normally driven by the embassy's 50 Soviet chauffeurs stood idle in the yard. The visa section, where about a dozen Soviet workers normally fill out forms, type and answer phones, seemed quieter than usual.

The buses that normally take U.S. diplomats' children to the Anglo-American school were not running, but a Soviet receptionist at the school said other Soviet staff were working, including an electrician, a janitor and a maid.

Since the school is operated jointly by the U.S., British and Canadian embassies, it was not clear how the Soviet order would affect its operation.

U.S. Embassy spokesman Jaroslav Verner confirmed that none of his Soviet staff was working. Some turned up in confusion but many others apparently were called at home on Wednesday night or early yesterday and warned not to report for duty.

Verner said he did not know how many Soviets are employed by the embassy but suggested that the Kremlin's estimate of 260 local employees in Moscow and at the Leningrad consulate was too high.

The embassy was warned of the Soviet measures shortly before Soviet spokesman Gerasimov appeared at a press conference to announce that in retaliation for the U.S. expulsion on Tuesday of 55 Soviet diplomats, the Kremlin was kicking out five more American officials.

Gerasimov also said all the Soviet staff at the embassy and consulate were being removed, visas for temporary-duty staffers and diplomats' guests would be sharply reduced, and the embassy would be allowed to hire only Americans to replace the Soviet employees.

The U.S. government may be hard-pressed to retaliate in a similar fashion, since the Soviets operate their Washington embassy and San Francisco consulate with almost no American employees.

Meanwhile, the man who runs the American embassy snack bar sat in his empty kitchen yesterday wondering what to do with 400 stuffed, roasted quail. "It was going to be the lunch special today," said Alfredo Colletti, an Italian.

Colletti's lunchroom is a favorite midday gathering place for American diplomats, reporters and businessmen. The canteen usually serves up American-style cheeseburgers and steak sandwiches, but the chef occasionally produces a more exotic plate put together from local resources.

Yesterday, Colletti, who has worked in the embassy for 24 years, arrived to find his entire staff of 14 was missing.

"I don't know what to do because I can't run this place without them," he said.

Gesturing at a huge freezer in one corner of the kitchen he said, "There are 400 stuffed quail in there and I guess that's where they will stay."

In simple numbers, the Soviets stopped far short of the U.S. expulsions, which began last month with an order that 25 Soviet diplomats accredited to the United Nations leave the U.S.

Washington followed this up with ousting 55 Soviet diplomats in an effort to even Soviet and U.S. diplomatic representation.

In response, the Kremlin ordered out five U.S. diplomats. The expulsions of the Soviets, effective November 1, were to leave 225 Soviets at the Washington embassy and 26 at the San Francisco consulate, the same numbers of Americans that are in Moscow and Leningrad, respectively.

The last five expulsions from the Soviet Union apparently left the score at 80-10 in Washington's favor.

But the meat of the Soviet response was the carefully crafted set of restrictions that do far more to hurt the embassy than the expulsions of 10 Soviet diplomats.

Soviet employees, who work for relatively low wages and live outside the compounds, perform a variety of chores that will now have to be handled by American personnel.

The Soviets are provided by the government department for the administration of the diplomatic community, known by its initials UPDK. They will return to the UPDK pool for placement at other embassies or foreign businesses.

Walesa denied passport

WARSAW (AP). — Authorities in Gdansk yesterday refused to accept solidarity leader Lech Walesa's application for travel to the U.S. to receive a humanitarian award, an assistant said.

Wladyslaw Trzcinski, a Walesa aide, said he was told by Interior Ministry officials in Gdansk that Walesa had not properly completed the passport application process.

Walesa has been invited to make his first trip to the U.S. by the John-Roger Foundation, a California-based organization that named him one of three recipients of its annual "Integrity" award. The presentation is in Los Angeles today.

But it appeared the passport officials' decision ruled out the possibility Walesa would be able to go to the U.S.

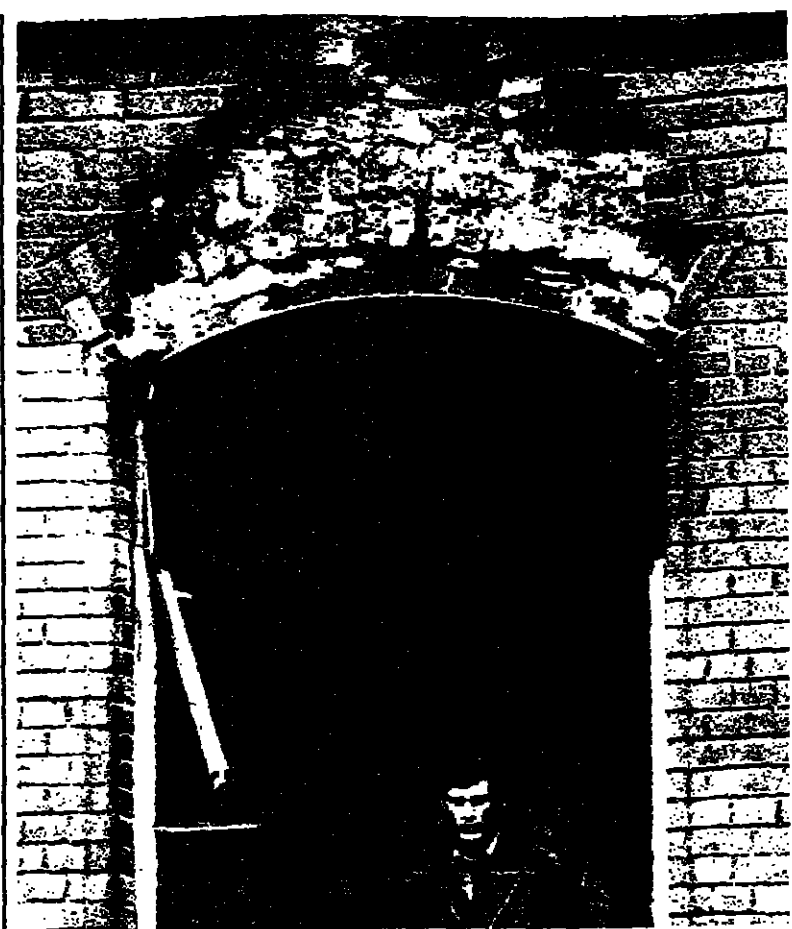
"It seems for the time being the decision is no," Trzcinski said in a telephone interview.

Walesa was unavailable for comment because he reported to work at the Lenin Shipyard as normal yesterday morning and sent Trzcinski to the passport office in his place. It was unclear why Walesa did not go to the passport office in person.

Walesa never formally applied for a passport to travel to the U.S. He maintained that a passport application filed earlier in the year for a trip to Italy — which he never made — would be valid for travel to the U.S. if he requested that the destination of his proposed trip be changed.

Despite learning of the "Integrity" award weeks ago, however, Walesa waited until yesterday morning to request the change.

LITERATURE. — Novelist Kingsley Amis, 64, was yesterday awarded the £15,000 pound Booker Prize, Britain's top literary award. His novel *The Old Devils*, was praised by the award's judges for its "brilliant comic insight."



A security official inspects damage to a window in a bomb attack on a building in West Berlin's Spandau prison complex. (Reuter telephoto)

Rightists suspected in Spandau blast

BERLIN (AP). — An explosion early yesterday tore through a building outside the military prison where former Nazi deputy fuhrer Rudolf Hess has been held for 40 years. Officials said they suspected it was a bomb planted by right-wing extremists.

The 2 a.m. blast injured no one and never endangered the 92-year-old Hess inside the adjacent Spandau prison in West Berlin.

The blast blew out windows and part of the wall of the shabby, two-story red brick building. City workers removed building debris and glass shards from the street during the day as a cold rain fell.

Police cordoned off the street at

the scene as investigators looked for clues.

An anonymous caller to a German news agency in West Berlin claimed responsibility on behalf of the previously unknown "Rudolf Hess Freedom Commando," according to Kieter Piete, deputy director of West Berlin's security police.

An editor for the press agency said that the caller also threatened more attacks against the four Allied powers which have jointly controlled Berlin — including the Spandau prison — since World War II.

Werner Salomon, mayor of West Berlin's Spandau district, told the Associated Press he suspected the explosion was caused by right-wing extremists.



Ex-emperor Bokassa is pictured here at his chateau near Paris in November 1985. (AFP)

Bokassa may face execution

BANGUI (Reuter). — Former emperor Jean-Bedel Bokassa returned unexpectedly from exile yesterday, was promptly arrested and the government issued a public reminder that he was sentenced to death in his absence.

A statement released by the office of President Andre Kolingba of the Central African Republic (CAR) confirmed that Bokassa was arrested at Bangui airport on his return from exile in France.

Jean-Bedel Bokassa has been arrested by members of the CAR's presidential security and committed to jail, the statement said.

Hinting that he could be executed, the statement recalled that Bokassa had been sentenced to death in December 1980. It said that he would be held "with a view to the application of the procedure envisaged by the law."

The statement listed the crimes for which Bokassa was sentenced to death. These included assassinations, complicity in assassinations, concealment of corpses, arbitrary arrests, willful attacks on children resulting in their death and embezzling state funds and goods.

Soviet pilot disclaims blame for Machel crash

PRETORIA (AFP). — The Soviet pilot of the aircraft which crashed in South Africa on Sunday, killing Mozambican President Samora Machel and 33 other people, denied yesterday that he was responsible for the disaster.

Vladimir Novoselov, speaking to journalists from his bed in the intensive care unit of a Pretoria military hospital, was responding to reports that pilot error and bad weather were responsible for the crash.

Earlier reports in the South African press said Novoselov had claimed the aircraft was shot down. South African officials have not commented on the reports.

The pilot, who received a broken leg and head injuries, said he did not want to comment further on the incident "in case of repercussions from the authorities" in Moscow or Maputo.

Earlier yesterday, a Soviet team arrived from the Mozambican capital Maputo, to join in an official inquiry into the crash, Foreign Minister Roelof Botha said.

Mozambique yesterday announced it was postponing the lying-in-state of Machel for technical reasons and suspending voting in general elections. Machel is to be buried on Tuesday.

The body of Machel had been due to lie in state in Maputo's city hall from yesterday.

Yesterday, the government said it had appointed a commission headed by Politburo member Armando Guebuza to investigate the crash.

The Portuguese news agency Noticias de Portugal quoted Mozambican civil aviation authorities sources as saying the crash was probably caused by navigational error.

Suicide sparks call to protect SA prisoners

JOHANNESBURG (Reuter). — The death of a black political detainee in a South African prison cell led to demands yesterday for greater protection for the estimated 20,000 people rounded up under a state of emergency.

The prison service said that Xoliso Johannes Jacobs, 20, was found hanging by his shirt from cell bars in the northwestern town of Upington on Wednesday night.

The statement said he committed suicide but a detailed investigation was underway.

The Detainees' Parents Support Committee (DPSC), a monitoring group, said it was horrified and that Jacobs was the 80th person to die in police custody since 1963.

The prison service also reported that a non-political prisoner, a convicted murderer, had used his nightclothes to hang himself from cell bars on death row in Pretoria Central Prison on Wednesday night. He was not named.

In its daily report on political unrest, the government's Bureau for Information said the burned body of a black man was found in the black township of Soweto near Johannesburg.

It also reported arson attacks on six black schools in the Johannesburg area. Schools have been at the centre of blacks' protests against apartheid racial segregation and tens of thousands of pupils have been boycotting class.

In another development, a white South African convicted of murdering a black man was sentenced to death in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday.

Anton Stoop, 23, and two other white men were accused of assaulting David Mthunang, throwing him from a moving car and burning him to cinders in February. The accomplices, Willem Jansen and Francois Bester, were jailed for five years for attempted murder and two years for assault respectively.

MIDDLE EAST BRIEFS

Arabs protest planned Israeli settlements

TUNIS (AFP). — Arab anger rose yesterday at the possibility that Israel would create new Jewish settlements in the territories. Arab League Secretary-General Cheddi Klbi called Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir "irresponsible and dangerous" for urging new settlements in the occupied territories.

In Cairo Egyptian Foreign Minister Esmat Abdel Meguid condemned Israel's call for new settlements.

Ivory Coast embassy

CAIRO (AP). — Egypt yesterday joined other Arab countries in objecting to the Ivory Coast's decision to reopen its embassy in Jerusalem after resuming diplomatic relations with Israel. In Beirut the Ivory Coast embassy said it was asking the Lebanese government for extra security protection from radicals opposed to the African nation's decision on the Jerusalem embassy.

Greek attaché escapes

BEIRUT (AP). — Greece's military attaché in Lebanon escaped an apparent kidnapping attempt in the Moslem sector of Beirut yesterday, police reported. A spokesman for the Greek embassy said "two gunmen chased Col. Nicholas Papiouan as he drove across West Beirut, but he managed to escape. He is safe at home now."

PLO vows vengeance

TUNIS (Reuter). — The PLO has vowed to avenge the death in an Athens car bomb explosion of a man it identified as its chief of naval forces, the Palestinian news agency Wafa said.

Iran offensive delayed

Jerusalem Post Correspondent LONDON. — Iran's "final offensive" has once again been postponed, this time for some considerable period, according to intelligence sources here. Iran reportedly believes that Iraq's frontline forces are virtually unbreachable. The sources, furthermore, now believe that the spectre of a final offensive has been kept alive by Iraq in recent weeks, in order to scare the West into rallying behind it. Iran is now said to be planning a series of helicopter raids against strategic Iraqi targets, in preparation for a later all-out attack.

DEFECTOR. — A defecting Afghan air force pilot landed his Mig-21 jet fighter at a Pakistani military air base yesterday and asked for political asylum officials said.

Dissidents hit pope for peace meeting

ROME (Reuter). — Dissident Roman Catholic priests yesterday issued pamphlets depicting Pope John Paul II as a man who was not ecumenical.

The priests were among followers of rebel traditionalist Roman Catholic Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre who denounced Pope John Paul's plans to host representatives of world religions at an international day of prayer for peace next week.

Two priests ordained by the French prelate, who was suspended in 1976 for refusing to accept the reforms of the 1962-1965 Second Vatican Council, distributed printed handouts in front of the Jesuit-run Gregorian University in Rome.

The handouts strongly denounced the pope for calling the meeting in the Italian town of Assisi next Monday

and depicted him in crude drawings as someone who has sold out his own religion for the sake of dialogue with others.

One drawing showed the pope blocking Jesus as he was trying to enter the Assisi meeting, telling him: "There's no room for you here, you are not ecumenical."

Another drawing showed the pope trying to enter heaven and being refused by Jesus but accepted by horned devils rising out of hell.

The handouts, which included an appeal to the pope signed by Lefebvre, said the pontiff would be meeting with "false religions" and that he was forcing men to pray to the "false idols" of Jews, Buddhists and Moslems.

In an address on Wednesday, the pope rejected the notion that the meeting would result in syncretism, or the merging of different religious beliefs or practices.

PLO groups hold reconciliation talks

Jerusalem Post Staff and agencies

TUNIS. — Five PLO factions holding a long-awaited reconciliation meeting in Tunis have called for a convening of the Palestine National Council as soon as possible, it was announced yesterday.

The call for a meeting of the PNC, the PLO parliament-in-exile, was made at the close of the meeting, attended by representatives from Fatah, Yasser Arafat's DFLP, Abu Abbas's Palestine Liberation Front, the Arab Liberation Front, and the Palestinian Communist Party.

The long-delayed talks, which began on Wednesday night, were at the level of deputy leaders.

They follow a series of restricted meetings aimed at patching up quarrels within the PLO since the suspension of a PLO-Jordanian accord in February and a subsequent Algerian call for Palestinian reconciliation talks.

The factions based in Syria, which expelled Arafat in 1983 after backing a rebellion against him, are the DFLP, a major Damascus-based group, and the Palestinian Communist Party, the sources said.

Since an Algerian offer in April to host a PLO reconciliation confer-

ence, a meeting to prepare a PNC session has been successively postponed. The sources said it was still unclear when a PNC meeting could be held and PLO officials have indicated it would not be before early next year.

Other hardline Syrian-based factions, including the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), headed by George Habash, have not taken part in the meetings.

The PFLP demanded the cancellation of the 1985 PLO-Jordanian accord, which called for the creation of a Palestinian-Jordanian confederation, as a condition for its participation, but Fatah has only declared it "inoperative."

That declaration came out of a meeting in Prague early last month

between Fatah, the DFLP and the Communist Party.

Those taking part in the current talks at Arafat's Tunis headquarters include Yasser Arafat-Rabbio, number two to DFLP leader Nayef Hawatmeh, the sources said. Two of the PLO's 10-man inner cabinet, the executive committee, in the talks are Mahmoud Abbas (Abu Mazen) of Fatah and Ahmed Abderrahim of the ALF, they added.

Salah Khalaf (Abu Iyad) has said that he considers the aim of the talks to be the return of Syrian-based groups to the executive committee, which the PNC elects. After the 1984 PNC session, places were left open on the committee for representatives of groups which boycotted the meeting.

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Tiberias Club Hotel About to Open Its Doors Once More

Owners of vacationing units who wish to safeguard their rights are requested to apply at the earliest to the arrangement points indicated in the letters sent to them.

Members who have not received the information concerning these points may apply to the Association offices at 18 Rival, Tel Aviv, open 9 a.m.-6 p.m., Tel. 371433, 371508, 381255.

Please forward this information to all your friends who are members of the vacationing units.

With greetings of
Mosdim Lesimha
Shmuel Guttenberg
in name of the Association Committee

To our
Parents (and grandparents)
on their

45th Wedding Anniversary

Thanks for making it all possible!

Carl and Lisa Ilene and Mark Hanan and Tamar

Mrs. F. ZILVERSMIT

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The Inauguration Ceremony of the Grove
in the name of

Dr. WILLY and FERNANDE ZILVERSMIT-MARX
The Ceremony will take place on

Wednesday Oct. 29th, 1986 at 11 a.m. at

NIR ETZION

Transport will be provided by Keren Kayemeth Lelsrael
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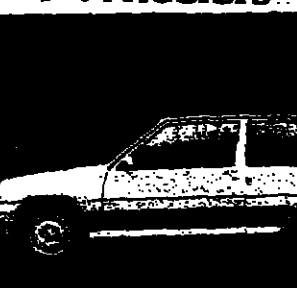
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Automotive '87 Supplement, appearing on Thursday, October 29, 1986.

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On massacre's 30th anniversary: Justice still sought in Kafr Kassem

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

On the 30th anniversary of the Kafr Kassem massacre, survivors and families of the victims are calling on the government to fully acknowledge its role in the killings and their place in Israel's history.

"If Ben-Gurion, Moshe Dayan and other leaders were involved in the massacre, then the government should be the first to assume responsibility and participate in the events to commemorate the affair," Abdul Rahamin Isa, Kafr Kassem local council head, told *The Jerusalem Post*.

Isa heads a committee of 18 Arab and Jewish public figures formed to raise funds in Israel and abroad to build a cultural centre in Kafr Kassem to commemorate the massacre victims. On October 29, the anniversary of the massacre, the committee is organizing a ceremony at the memorial stone for the victims at the village entrance. The organizers hope the event will attract several thousand, including ministers, Knesset members and other public figures.

Ten minutes drive from Petah Tikva, Kafr Kassem is a peaceful village. But for the past three decades it

has been a blot on the Israeli conscience.

On October 29, 1956, with the opening of the Sinai Campaign, a night-time curfew was imposed on the Arab villages of the Triangle, unknown to the residents of Kafr Kassem.

As dozens of villagers returned that evening from their day's work in fields of Jewish settlements, 51 residents, 15 women and 11 children among them, were shot to death by troops.

For many years, the surviving residents of the village were reluctant to talk about the affair. Survivors say the village elders agreed to the IL 5,000 compensation offered to each of the families by the military authorities at the instruction of an inquiry commission.

The killings were rarely discussed and their mention all but banned from the schools. Even now, one teacher who spoke about the pupils' right to know what had happened in their village, insisted on not begin quoted by name for fear of the authorities' retaliation.

But now, a generation later, the survivors are demanding a reopening of the affair. The demand was sparked by a series of interviews in

the Ha'ir weekly with the men, or their wives, who were responsible for the massacre. According to the interviews, Ben-Gurion, Dayan and other leaders were involved in the affair, or its cover-up. Moreover, those interviewed expressed no regret or any pangs of conscience. On the contrary, many expressed the view that they were victims of the state.

The commander of the 11-man force, the late Rav-Seren Shmuel Milinki, was released after completing three years of his 17-year sentence. Moreover, he received his commission back from Ben-Gurion, who was then prime minister. "Justice will out," Ben-Gurion wrote him, according to the interview with Milinki's wife. Milinki was also given a senior security post at Dimona's new nuclear plant.

"If a man murders innocent civilians returning from a day's work, is that called justice? And by a prime minister?" Isa asked. "If a judge sentences a murderer to 17 years in jail, is releasing him three years later and giving him a senior post not blatant contempt of court?"

Eight of the 11 who were tried for the massacre were sentenced to between seven and 17 years in prison,

but were released three years later. Three were acquitted.

The early release of the men charged with the massacre was a slap in the face to the Kafr Kassem survivors, Isa said, but even they did not dream of the involvement of the highest leadership in the massacre. If not for the interviews in Ha'ir, they would still know nothing, she said.

"They explained to us that a group of people devoid of conscience did it. Now we know that the order came from the top. It was deliberate. We were shocked to read that Ben-Gurion supported them. It makes us very distressed," Isa said.

Abdallah Nimer-Badri, a member of the committee to commemorate the Kafr Kassem victims, was 11 years old when the Border Police entered the village shortly before 5 p.m. and informed the village leader of the curfew. The mukhtar, Isa's father, asked about the workers who had not returned from the fields yet. The soldiers assured him that they would see to it that the workers arrived home safely.

"We finished our studies for the day and continued playing football until 4 p.m.," Nimer-Badri said. "Suddenly we saw two jeeps. The men on them announced a curfew



Friends and relatives of the victims of the Kafr Kassem massacre gather for a memorial ceremony earlier this week at the site marking the incident. The service was sponsored by the Women's Democratic Front of Rakah.

from 5 p.m. and moved their hand across their throat, as if to indicate slaughter. My father asked me to run down to the fields and call the workers. I went down there with the son of one of the workers. My friend's father told me to go back home.

"I returned to the village at a quarter to five and looked back. The men on the jeeps had stopped some youths who rode in on bicycles and stood them facing prickly pear bushes. They shot them. I saw the bodies jerk forward and collapse on

the bushes. I don't remember how I got home, but when I told my parents they did not believe me."

The affair was kept quiet until after the Sinai Campaign. Even the Arab workers brought from nearby Jajuliya to bury the dead did not know whom they were burying.

MK Toufik Toubi (Rakah), who heard from Jajuliya residents that something had happened, came to Kafr Kassem but was not allowed in. He managed later to sneak in and collected testimony from the resi-

dents, who were still too frightened to leave their homes. Toubi returned to Jerusalem and published his information. The resulting public outcry led to the formation of an inquiry commission.

"At the time, the village elders were illiterate and did not know they had any rights. Whatever the military governor said, they did. The village was under military rule. Only today, with a new, educated leadership, do we realize the injustice done to us."

When does one die? answer varies in different countries

By MENACHEM SHALEV
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Halachic ruling on the exact moment of death - while still at issue in Israel - is closely followed by Panama, whose legal system defines the moment of death as when the heart stops.

Other legal systems adhere to different formulas for determining the moment of death, says Dr. David Frankel, a lawyer specializing in the legal and ethical aspects of medicine.

Israeli law, says Frankel, completely ignores the issue. The debate has been revived in Israel following Tuesday's liver transplant in Haifa. Frankel, whose doctoral thesis was entitled "Legal Aspects of Human Organ Transplants," says that "brain death," the sign most used by doctors to decide death, is determined in many countries in various forms.

Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Finland and a host of states in the U.S. recognize the cessation of cerebral activity as death.

Peru and Argentina differentiate between death for purposes of transplants and "regular" death. In these two countries, therefore, it would be theoretically possible that of two people in the exact same physical condition - one would be declared dead, and the other not.

Italy and Portugal recognize both "brain death" and "heart death," depending on the existence of brain

damage.

A 1969 directive issued by the Health Ministry's director-general to all hospitals in Israel spelled out brain death as the moment of death. The same directive, issued following the first heart transplants, also prescribed that in the case of organs needed for transplants, the doctor performing the operation could not determine the donor's death.

Frankel believes that the criteria for the determination of death are a matter of medical diagnosis, not of law. The continuous changes in medical knowledge, he said, demand that the criteria be constantly updated.

According to Frankel, three medical conferences held in 1968, for example, gave three varying criteria for determining death: the Geneva conference asked for five symptoms, the Pittsburgh conference demanded six, and the Harvard University conference prescribed four.

Similarly, medical opinion varies as to the amount of time an electroencephalograph must be stationary before determining that the brain has irreversibly ceased to function: the requirements range from two minutes to 24 hours.

Frankel recommends that the Israel Medical Association publicize its criteria for determining death, and make it available to public scrutiny.

UK 'race advisers' likened to Nazis

By DAVID HOROVITZ, Jerusalem Post Correspondent
LONDON. - Left-wing proposals to put 180 "race advisers" into Brent borough schools have been likened to "the days of Hitler."

Labour councillors are planning to spend £5 million on salaries for the advisers, who are to report anything they consider racist or sexist.

Education Secretary Kenneth Baker called for an immediate report on the scheme, which would put "spies in the classroom," according to the borough's former education chief Arthur Steel.

"The last time we saw this sort of thing was in the Nazi days of Hitler," he said.

Israel becoming world centre for Judaica sales

By AARON SITTNER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Next week's exhibition and auction in Jerusalem of rare Jewish books and manuscripts is another indication that Israel is becoming the world's sales centre for Judaica, according to trade sources.

For years, serious collectors of Jewish ceremonial art, old sacred books and historical manuscripts have flocked to London and other European capitals for such sales. But recently, as tourism to Israel has developed, an increasing number of veteran Judaica dealers - including the world-renowned Sotheby's auction house - have established representations here. In addition several Israeli firms have entered the business.

Next week's event at Jerusalem's Sheraton-Plaza Hotel is being staged by the Society of Judaica Collectors. The society, with offices in the capital, does not take title to any of the items it places on auction; rather, it acts as middleman between the owner and the purchaser.

The starting prices in the sale catalogue as well as the actual highest-bid prices at the sale are quoted in dollars, though payment may be made in shekels.

A stranger walking along the streets of Tel Aviv on a Saturday morning would be convinced that the city is populated by people either at the end of their lives or the beginning.

At 10 a.m., the cafes on Rehov Dizengoff are full of pensioners, speaking of the way things were and alert enough to pay attention to the way things are.

"D'you remember the pharmacy that used to be at the corner of Ahad Ha'am and Nahlat Binyamin? And how it became a real estate agency? And then a stationer's? Well, let me tell you, it's an empty lot now and they say it's going to be a bank."

"Meir Dizengoff wanted to convince - what was his name - Cohen, no, that wasn't it, maybe Levy - anyway, the one who owned the building there, that it would be a great place for a nice big hotel."

"A big hotel? Ha! A big hotel for big debts and a little hotel for little debts. That's what what's-his-name told Meir."

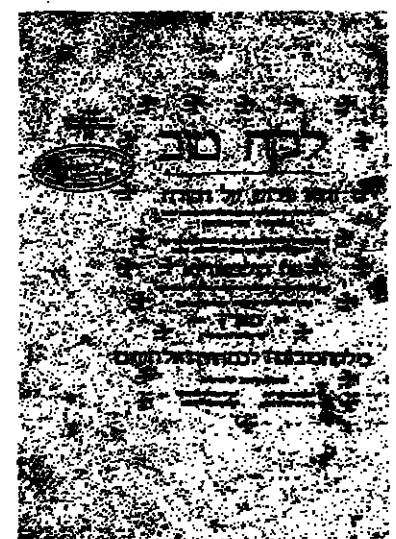
A man walks by on his hot Saturday morning, wearing a three-piece suit with a starched handkerchief in the jacket pocket and a carnation in the buttonhole.

He doesn't use the handkerchief to wipe his brow. Instead, he stops at



Two of the rare books at next week's Judaica auction: (left) *Hovot Halehavot* (Duties of the Heart), Mantua 1559, starting price \$800; *Lekah Tov* (a commentary on the Torah), Constantinople 1575, starting price \$2,000.

The sale is to take place on Wednesday afternoon, with the preview exhibition opening at the hotel on Sunday evening.



Shmuel Bahagon, a society spokesman, told *The Jerusalem Post* that his company was surprised at the wide public response to its offer

to sell valuable printed works and illuminated books.

"Since last spring, when we announced the sale," he said, "many hundreds of beautiful items have been streaming into our headquarters from all over the world."

"Though the piece de resistance at the sale will undoubtedly be the incunabula, the lot with the highest starting price, based on experts' estimates, is of much later vintage. It is an illuminated *Haggada* manuscript produced in Bordeaux by that community's scribe in the year 1817."

Every letter in the Hebrew-French-Ladino *Haggada* was handwritten and illuminated by scribe Ya'acov Tzoref, and the starting price for this work has been set at \$30,000.

Most of the items at next week's sale came from European owners. Some of the books originally belonged to Holocaust victims.

Among these are several from a private library in Germany ravaged by the Nazis early in the war. Somehow, the collection found its way to Warsaw, where a Jewish Red Army soldier - occupying that city - discovered the collection in an abandoned

storage room. He took the books back home with him to Leningrad and, when he immigrated to Palestine in 1945, he brought some along.

Two of the strangest pieces among the 355 going on sale are books by Shimon Ben-Zemach Doron, published in Amsterdam in 1738. While the books were being printed, the city was hit by a flood which not only left Amsterdam wet, but when the waters receded, swamped with fresh fish.

Some leaders of the Jewish community there believed that relief from the flood was an omen - a blessing from heaven for having undertaken to publish Doron's work on the Torah. To commemorate this, the books were bound in fish skin, a material that is not only durable and pliant, but also immune to defilement (in Hebrew, *etiv mikabel tumah*).

For Judaica collectors who are unable to attend the sale in person, there will be direct telephone and telex circuits in operation in the sales hall. Potential bidders all over the world, catalogues in hand, will thus be able to keep up with the sale and complete freely with the throng at the hotel.

Sharing a Sabbath shmooze

each open cafe on the way, exchanges a few pleasantries with an acquaintance, and then takes one of the paper napkins to tap at his forehead.

After he passes, somebody explains that the man used to be a clerk in the city water department. "A political appointment, you know."

"D'you hear what happened to the old youth-movement shacks on Arlozoroff? The youth movement sold them to Solel Boneh, which needed the cash so it sold the land - they say for millions - to a developer who's gonna put up a fancy-shmancy tower and have a real luxury place there. And who's going to build? Solel Boneh, of course."

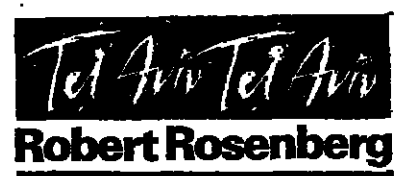
The strollers pause in front of cafes and nod to acquaintances. Some only nod as they walk by.

"D'you see who walked by just now? Menachem Savidor. Got himself a new job. Did you hear? Something in the party. Savidor. Of course it was Savidor."

"D'you see who walked by just now? Kraus. The inspector-general. You didn't recognize him? Must be because he was out of uniform and

had big sunglasses on. Besides, he's much shorter in real life. On TV he's taller. And looks better, too."

The pace is slow and easy. Some walk only one block, the same block they've walked every Saturday morning for as long as they've been in Tel Aviv. Others have crossed the street at the same place, in front of the same cafe, for decades, ever



Robert Rosenberg

since they argued with the owner or somebody made an unpleasant scene.

One cafe has pensioned real-estate agents and another cafe has pensioned city clerks. The older crowd sits under the shade of trees, and a younger crowd - in their fifties - sits on the sunnier side of Dizengoff.

Grandchildren ride tricycles and bicycles in the middle of the street,

which is closed off for part of the morning by police barricades.

The street is not closed off early enough for the pedestrians, who even before 10 a.m. have spilled off the sidewalks onto the street, annoying the last few cab drivers who, in addition to police vans and ambulances, are almost the only drivers so early on a Saturday morning. When an ambulance passes, the conversations cease.

Mortality is close at hand in these traditional cafes, where the same waitresses have been working for 30 or 40 years, where the same friends have been meeting for a private parliament of gossip political talk based on memories of Knesset members as children in Tel Aviv's streets.

No elections grant membership to these regular gatherings. Age and a common past - one cafe is full of football stars from the 1930s who are remembered only by the fans of the 1930s - are the criteria for membership.

There are arguments as bitter as anything heard in the Knesset, with the enmities and friendships going back as many years as the memories

of a new city being built with no plan except the dream of making a city on the sand dunes to the north of Jaffa. "Did you hear what happened to...? No?"

"His heart."

"Did you hear what happened to...?"

"I'll tell you. She fell and broke her hip and now she can't walk and her children put her in a place and they want to sell her apartment."

The conversations seem to flow easily between personal gossip and political gossip. And the languages spoken shift among central European and Eastern European. No Moroccan or Yemenite, and the only Arabic is that spoken to the kitchen help.

Without the sounds of buses and trucks and cabs and cars and angry anxious drivers stuck in the perpetual midweek traffic jam on Dizengoff, the walls reverberate for half a block.

Only at 12:30 or 1 p.m., when the children's movies let out near the Agam sculpture, does the easy stroll of Saturday morning, on Dizengoff turn into the crushed unpleasant crowd of annoyed parents and children.

But the experienced Saturday morning strollers know to be home by then.

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מכזאמת האל

'The only pressure on me that counts is the dictate of my conscience'



Members of the government pose for the traditional photograph after Prime Minister Shamir presented them to the president at Beit Hanassi last week.

(Gustavo Feinblatt, Media)

Shamir sure he'll stay the course

Diplomatic Correspondent Benny Morris interviews Prime Minister Shamir, who outlines his views on peace, the Syrian threat, settlement and Soviet Jewry.

PRIME MINISTER Yitzhak Shamir, three days in office, says he hopes and believes that "the raucous noises" recently heard against the continuation of the national unity government are "a passing episode," and that the second-stage national unity government will last out its appointed 25 months in office.

Shamir appears relaxed in his old-new office. Hubbub fills the Prime Minister's Office, as painters, electricians, builders and architects refashion the surrounding rooms to suit the needs of the new regime.

"I feel good here, I know the office," says Shamir, reflecting upon his first, brief stint as premier in 1983-84. Now "the problems, politically, are more complex, because of the nature of the national unity government, and these things must be taken into account." It is too early to say how things will turn out, and "it isn't only up to me."

Shamir speaks rather vaguely of "the inherent difficulties and issues" in the unity government, preferring not to pinpoint them: "I don't have to look for them. There are people who will do this. I must overcome them." The main potential stumbling block is "the political issue. [Labour-Likud differences] over the conditions of peace, for a peace settlement... but so long as there is no proposal from the Arab side that could be accepted by part of the government, there is no reason that could prevent the continued existence of the government. Perhaps this is an incentive for the Arabs, because perhaps there are those among them who are not interested in the continued existence of the unity government... What they have to do is offer an incentive," he says half-jokingly.

But "so long as they stand on the... Fez Plan, they have no chance. Here is an incentive [for them to offer a peace proposal]. But Fez is not an incentive."

WE TURN to another potential pitfall to the national unity government: the settlements issue. Shamir has recently come under pressure from Teliya and from within his own party to launch a new mass settlement drive. The premier says that there is "the coalition agreement... which commits the government to the existence and development of all the existing settlements and that as to the establishment of new settlements, the cabinet must decide... The government is committed to the establishment of all those settlements already decided upon by previous governments but the cabinet must decide on the implementation and timing."

How many such settlements are there, planned and approved by previous governments, which must still be set up? "This is of no importance. We don't count the settlements." But there are people who count them.

"Let them count. This is not the main thing. We are interested in the enlargement of Jewish settlement... beyond the Green Line. That's the main thing. There could be differences of opinion in the cabinet over this, but so long as we act within the framework of the coalition agreement, I don't think this will result in a crisis."

What about party pressures on you? "There is only one pressure that weighs with me, and that is the dictate of my conscience. I don't take account of any other pressures. We turn to the problem of relations with the Soviet Union and Soviet Jewry. Who is responsible for policy in this sphere?"

"Look, there are accepted patterns, norms of work on this sphere. The prime minister is responsible... I control and handle the subject." What about Minister-without-Portfolio Arens? "Look, this was published [that Arens would become the overall director of government policy in this sphere]. He can assist me in this, and the other ministers can assist. But, in principle, the matter remains within the jurisdiction of the Prime Minister's Office... The Foreign Ministry deals with relations with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, as, of course, does the Prime Minister's Office."

Shamir says he has "no differences with Peres on how to deal with the issue of Soviet Jewry and relations with the Soviet Union," and he denies that there are "differences of principle" between himself and Arens. He concedes that there were differences over "one tactical move" - the Helsinki talks in August between Israeli and Soviet officials - between himself and Arens. "One shouldn't pay too much attention to various statements. It's a hot subject. So there are different statements."

SHAMIR hopes that Soviet policy on Jewish emigration will "soon" change. He believes that the present policy "serves no important Soviet interest and, indeed, causes them great harm, in terms of world public opinion, harms their relations with the U.S. and is an internal nuisance. There were years when many Jews were allowed out. How did this harm the Soviet Union?"

Jewish emigration to Israel, as opposed to movement to elsewhere in the world, should be more acceptable to the Soviets "because they have always supported national rights, recognized the connection

between nationhood and homeland.

"They are suffering, and we need them," says Shamir of Soviet Jewry. He does not know how many would opt to come to Israel if they could, "but there is no doubt that they are many."

As Mrs. Shulamit Shamir had recently visited her native Bulgaria and greatly enjoyed her trip (Shamir agreed), I ask the Russian-born prime minister if he, too, perhaps has a craving to see the landscapes of his childhood. "No, I don't miss them. If the opportunity arises... maybe, it would be pleasant."

Shamir calls the absence of Israeli-Soviet relations an anomaly. "It doesn't make sense," he says. "I am sure it will change. Anomalies must end. When I met [former Soviet foreign minister Andrei] Gromyko, I asked him how come Moscow had relations with many countries with which it does not share the same system or foreign policy goals - but not with Israel? He had no answer. All he said was that 'the Middle East is different.' I ask: 'Is that an answer?'"

The Soviets obviously are taking into account Arab reactions and pressures, says the prime minister, and are afraid of their influence in the Middle East. "But it is clear as daylight to them that if they wish to fill a role in any diplomatic process in the region, they will not attain this without relations with Israel. The U.S. has a major advantage over the Soviet Union, because it has relations with both sides."

Soviet-Israeli relations would not be a function of Soviet-American relations, says Shamir. "They don't establish ties because they want to do someone a favour, to do the U.S. a favour, for instance, but because it conforms with their interests."

ON THE subject of getting new Middle East peace talks off the ground, the premier declines to go into details. "Of course, there are all sorts of ideas but our aim is to reach serious and direct negotiations with our neighbours, primarily Jordan. But as long as the matter is only theoretical, it won't serve any purpose to speak of these ideas. There are so many parties interested in preventing any development in this direction."

Some people believe that Yitzhak Shamir is not keen on negotiations with Jordan? "This is not true. I told you, I am interested."

No "international forum" can come in place of direct negotiations, says Shamir, repeating his inaugural

realistic, because we haven't yet reached the first, the main stage."

THE ARABS and the Soviets talk about "an international conference," says Shamir, not as mere "trappings" for a negotiation, but in order to "decide on the future of the area, on a settlement. This is what I oppose, as does the U.S. and Peres."

Shamir remains unhappy with the present state of Israeli-Egyptian relations. "The process of normalization is not speedy enough to my taste." Shamir wants closer relations between the "peoples" of the two countries, to be expressed in more trade and tourism. He also continues to worry about the Egyptian media's treatment of Israel which, he says "only very slightly" has improved in recent weeks. He believes the media in Egypt - "unlike in Israel" - play a key role in "educating the younger generation" and "reflect more accurately than in Israel the thinking of the ruling elite."

Shamir denies that Israel deliberately dragged out the negotiations over Tabá. "The Egyptians were very hard, and so it went on and on. And, in any case, there is exaggeration in this matter, as generally negotiations about arbitration compromise between countries take a long time, often longer than we took."

Shamir believes Israel has "a good case" for claiming sovereignty over the disputed Tabá border zone and hopes Israel will win. "It is important to us that we win. Why not? I



It's a deal. Peres and Shamir after settling their differences on the handover of the premiership.

(Gustavo Feinblatt, Media)

rebel against these questions. Try to ask a Frenchman or an Englishman if he is willing to give up 100 metres of his territory. Why do we treat the matter contemptuously? And for France and England, what is 100 metres?"

The premier remains worried about Syria, which, he says, has "deep enmity towards Israel, which is expressed in enormous investment in building up its army and in indoctrination of its population towards confrontations."

But Shamir says there is "no such thing as an inevitable conflict," referring to a recent statement by an IDF general, OC Northern Command Yossi Peled, that war between Israel and Syria is inevitable within two to three years. The Syrians must be deterred from war or change their policy, he says.

Shamir seems untroubled by the prospect of the convening of a

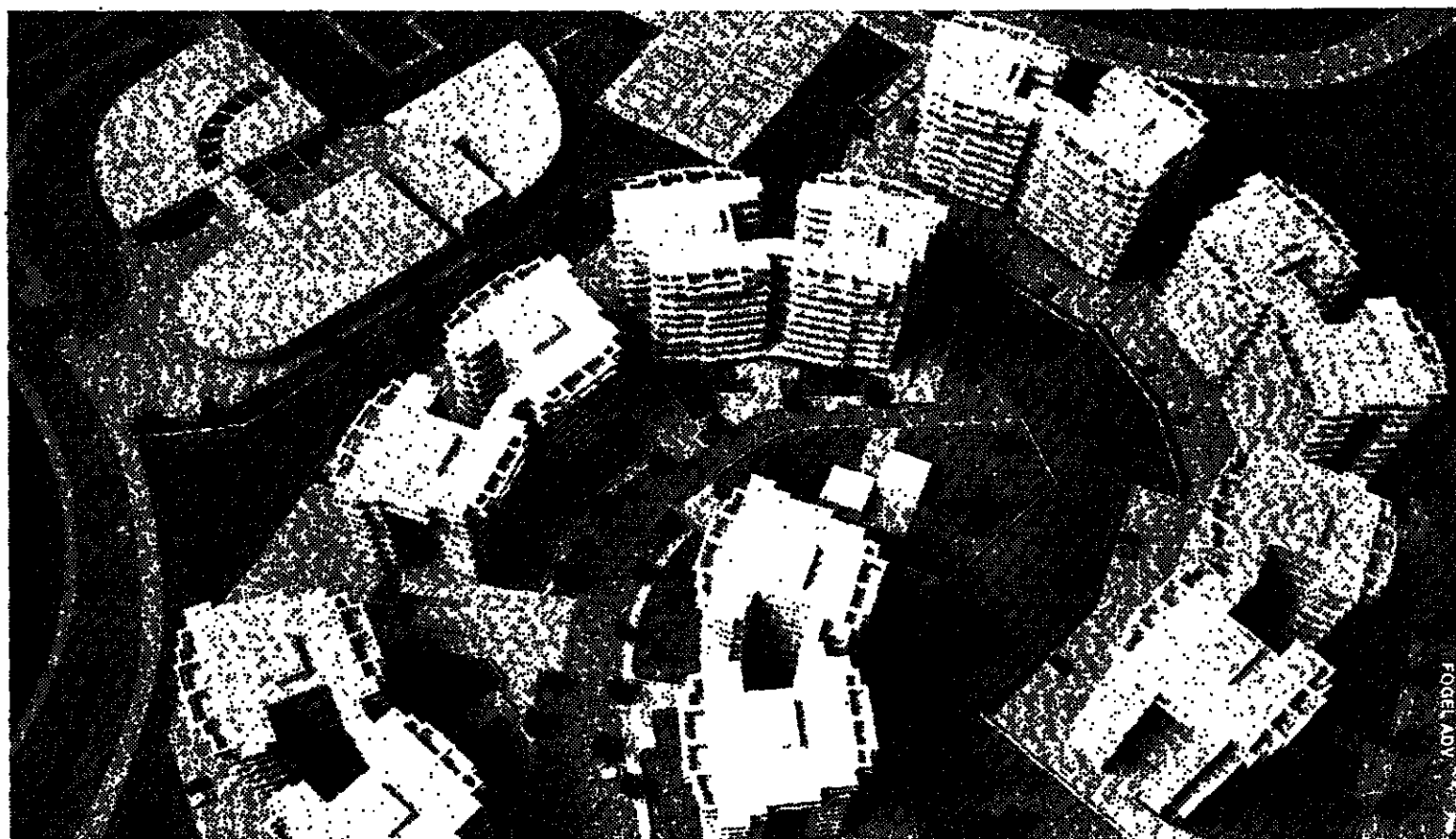
second-stage Herut Party convention, which he believes will take place "soon." He declines to suggest an approximate date. He does not believe, he says, that there will be any renewed effort to dislodge him from the party leadership but generally he appears not to want to expand on the subject.

He describes his relations with Peres as "good and correct" but declines to delve further into the subject. "They allow cooperation, which is what's important."

TWO SUBJECTS prompted Shamir to bristle and close up like a porcupine - the General Security Service (Shin Bet) affair and the Va'anunu (Dimona nuclear reactor) affair.

On the Shin Bet affair, all Shamir was willing to say was that he believes "the government handled it correctly" but was unwilling to comment further as the matter is currently under investigation.

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Amira Dotan has shown that it is possible to make one's way in the ultimate man's world — the army — without any loss of femininity. She is interviewed by The Jerusalem Post's Abraham Rabinovich.

My mother the general

BRIGADIER-general Amira Dotan, the first Jewish woman general since Deborah made war against the Canaanites 3,000 years ago, plans to lead her female troops against an even more formidable challenge than Canaanite chariots — the challenge posed by the image that young women have of themselves.

Promoted from colonel this month, the head of Israel's Women's Corps is intent on moving a significant percentage of female soldiers out of conventional clerical jobs where most pass their two years of obligatory military service to tasks at the cutting edge of new technologies hitherto occupied almost exclusively by male soldiers. For this, the girls will have to undergo intensive training in a wide range of vocations from electro-optics to computers and sign on for additional military service ranging from four months to four years to make that training worthwhile to the armed services. It is a revolution in the use of womanpower in the Israeli military that, Gen. Dotan believes, neither the army nor

the women soldiers themselves can afford to pass up.

"This involves working against everything that young women think about themselves," said the attractive, 39-year-old general in an interview this week. "They don't see themselves doing this kind of work. They don't see themselves maintaining their femininity if they practice these kinds of skills. Neither does the yiddish mama who thinks her daughter should study literature and history and not maths and electronics. It's not going to be an easy task."

It is a task, however, well under way. In the four years since she became commander of the Women's Corps, the number of girl soldiers occupying technological posts in the military has increased from a few tens to many hundreds and the upward trend will continue. Dotan regards her promotion to general — the first time the head of the Women's Corps has held that rank — as a recognition by the armed services of the increasing importance of women to the country's increasingly tech-



A girl's two years in the army "are really a school for life."

(Richard Nowitz)

nological military machine.

The appointment of a lady general was greeted with not inconsiderable muttering by senior male officers who wondered why in a period of sharp military cutbacks the Women's Corps was being upgraded. "I know there are men and women too who object to the whole idea of a new role for women," says General Dotan. "The old notions seem much more comfortable."

The role of women in the country's military has taken several turns — although not full circle — since the days of the Palmach when small numbers of highly motivated women trained and fought alongside their male comrades in the War of Independence. When it was decided in 1948 to establish the Women's Corps (Chen by its Hebrew acronym, a word that also means charm) and to make military service mandatory for girls, they were initially not integrated into regular units. This came about only the following year. Serving initially for one year and later for two, girls soldiers did useful work in fields such as communications, intelligence and teaching. A large percentage, however, found themselves saddled with boring clerical duties.

In the far-ranging reorganization of the armed forces following the Yom Kippur War when the need became apparent for maximizing use of manpower and womanpower, girls began serving as instructors to male soldiers in combat courses ranging from tank driving to artillery spotting. The increasing emphasis on technological areas is the latest and perhaps most meaningful shift



Brigadier-General Dotan

(L. Mann, Bimahane)

for women soldiers since the War of Independence in that it gives them operational equality in numerous important areas requiring a high level of skills important to the military.

Gen. Dotan does not wish to see modern women soldiers emulating the female Palmach fighters even though she believes that physically and psychologically they are capable of being combat soldiers. For one thing, she notes, the Palmach women volunteered for their combat role and were not sent to the battlefield by higher authority. Beyond that, however, sending women into battle, says Israel's top woman soldier, would violate something basic in the Jewish heritage.

"We cannot ignore our heritage. There is a special role for the Jewish

woman as a mother and the centre of the family. I fight for equal opportunities for male and female soldiers but we must recognize that there are certain differences."

To narrow those differences in non-combat areas, the brown-haired general regards it as essential to provide girls with role models who combine success in "male" jobs like electronics with femininity. She plans to step up the practice of sending successful girl soldiers holding such jobs to visit high schools in order to encourage girls to take vocational courses that will prepare them for interesting jobs in the army — jobs that could also serve them well in civilian life afterwards.

GEN. DOTAN is herself a dazzling role model who has shown the possibility of "making one's way in the

ultimate man's world — the army — without any loss of femininity. She manages to exude purposefulness without any suggestion of aggressiveness. There are lace curtains on her office window and flowers on her desk and the girl soldiers and officers who work with her appear to relate to her like an older sister — one on whom they dote. She is planning changes in female uniforms to make them more feminine and has already introduced a larger and more fashionable handbag. "You don't tell coarse jokes but at the same time you shouldn't be excessively embarrassed to hear such jokes if it's part of the social milieu," she says.

Born in Tel Aviv, she is married to a businessman whom she met when he was in the army and has three children — girls of 16 and 9 and a boy of 14. She holds a degree from Ben-Gurion University where she studied psychology.

"I had worked very hard but it was only when I was 33 or 34 and had three children that I recognized that I was a career woman — I recognized it and admitted it loudly to myself and to society."

A game is played in every woman's officer course in which a hypothetical figure is presented to the class — a very successful woman surgeon named Rachel — and the girls are asked to sketch in her personality as they imagine it. "These are 19-year-old girls who are the highest quality we have, wonderful girls," says Gen. Dotan. "Inevitably, they will portray her as a woman with talons and elbows, someone who is

very aggressive. She goes to a psychiatrist at least once a week and her children, if she has any, have mental problems. And of course she is divorced. Always. No man can live with a woman like that. This is the picture these wonderful young females have of women who succeed at a career."

Gen. Dotan sees it as one of Chen's major tasks to help change that deeply implanted image. Probably no other country in the world has an institution so well positioned to make the effort. Sixty five per cent of Israeli girls serve in the army — 25 per cent opt out on religious grounds and the remainder are exempted because of physical, mental or marital reasons — and they serve at a critical point in life where they make the passage from adolescence to young womanhood. "These two years between 18 and 20 are really a school for life," says the Chen commander.

What she is attempting to do during this period — and in the high school briefings that precede it — is to coax the girls out of the infatuation shared by most to follow safe "traditional" paths for women that avoid grappling with the complexities and promises of modern technologies. In a society where women wish to share equal rights, she says, they must also share this new challenge. "Female soldiers have to recognize this even if they have to pay a price in the additional time they would be required to serve, in learning new skills, in changing their attitude towards technical areas they never thought about before or in working harder."

In its early years, Chen's primary role had been a motherly one — protecting its young charges during their national service. In recent years, says Gen. Dotan, "we are looking at them more as grown-ups and giving them the tools to cope with life." Asked whether she regards the female soldiers as girls or women, she says "In between."

She favours mandatory service for girls and if peace would make military service unnecessary she would still favour some obligatory form of national service whether it involved helping the underprivileged or building a railway to Eilat. The fact that boys and girls are both subject to obligatory service, she feels, is an important societal value. "Having the same peer group do service together gives a dignity and mutual respect."

No attempt is made to downplay for the girl soldiers contemplating their post-army life the conflicts that will be involved in being both a career woman and a family woman. "There is a conflict," acknowledges Amira Dotan. "There are always good times and bad times. There is always struggle. But I think this is the new world. If you want to be part of it and if you want to live life and absorb from both these worlds of family and career it is your right and you can do it."

Filling a gap in history books

IN THE wealth of books and research on Israel's military, there has been virtually no documentation on women's participation in the battles of Israel, including their active role in the Palmach and the pre-state underground organizations, as well as the important non-combat roles they filled.

"Except for two books by Netiva Ben-Yehuda on the Palmach there has been nothing," notes Amira Dotan. "I am angry that we have no heritage. Wonderful things were done but nothing is written about it. Partly this is because of women's inner mod-

esty and partly because society expects women to be modest. What time has been done for females, all over the world is that now you can talk about success and dream about it publicly without being out of line. You can say out loud 'I want to advance. I don't want to stay here.'"

For the past two years, candidates in women's officers courses have been sent out to interview women who participated in Israel's struggles as well as women who served in the Palestinian unit of the British ATS during the Second World War in order to assemble documentation.

Menachem Shalev on a conflict facing Georgian immigrants

Women between two worlds

FIVE GEORGIAN men were chatting noisily outside the seminar room bearing the sign "The Status of Georgian Women." A handsomely-dressed young woman stood alone, keeping a respectful distance from the group in which her husband

seemed to be the centre of attention.

He noticed her attempts to eavesdrop and angrily ordered her to move farther away, pointing to a nearby bench on which she should sit and wait until he had finished talking with his friends. She dutifully

obeyed. The men continued talking, snickering at the 60-odd women who had gathered inside the nearby room. "Why don't you go hear about Georgian women?" one goaded the husband. The group exploded in laughter.

Other men wandered into the room before the seminar got under way. They waited for a few minutes, realized that they were the lone representatives of their sex and left. Others came to peek and quickly sauntered away.

Inside the room, no one mentioned the absence of men. This was "women talk," after all. The Georgian women, all sporting festive skirts and dresses, did not complain about the dismal status of women in Israel, as their more established Israeli counterparts might have.

On the contrary, they were concerned with the rapid changes their lives were undergoing as a result of the exposure to Israeli society and to the liberal, liberated Israeli woman.

Most of the participants had come to Israel in 1972-1973 during the great influx of Georgian Jews. They were celebrating a certain "coming of age" at the first Congress of Georgian Jewry which was held in Ashdod earlier this week. At this stage, they appear to be angrier at Israeli society as a whole, as members of the Georgian community, than they are at men.

Georgian-born Ashdod deputy mayor Ephraim Gur evoked waves of empathy when he referred to the Georgians' hopes for acceptance in Israel in the congress's keynote address: "Here are the brothers who most certainly are waiting for us,



Young Georgians in Upper Nazareth

(D. Cooper)

yes, even for us, the Jews of Georgia, to come to the motherland and be united with them. They will most certainly show their generosity and help us be absorbed, while showing patience and tolerance. How could one think otherwise?"

"This is what Georgian Jewry expected. The reality, the welcome was different, was strange, was disappointing," Gur said. "It decimated the feelings of togetherness, fraternity and brotherhood. It was cold, strange, intolerant and sometimes cruel," Gur said.

AFTER THE morning plenary session and a traditional Georgian lunch, the participants in the congress dispersed to the workshops.

The women's issues seminar included pharmacists from Beersheba, a counsellor from Jerusalem, a public relations executive from Ashdod, a few housewives and many teachers.

Most of them were working women, which is the major difference between Israel and the Geo-

graphian S.S.R. "In Georgia the woman stayed home and raised families," said a teacher from Holon. "Here we all go out and work, and I am afraid that our men are losing respect for us."

"Just the opposite," said a housewife. "Our men are losing respect for those who don't work because they have been exposed to a more formidable type of woman."

One of the basic, unchallenged premises of the workshop on the status of Georgian women was that whatever course one decided on, the respect of "the men" was of paramount importance.

And the women tended to drift from talking about their hardships as women to discussing their difficulties as Georgians. A student refused to drop the ending "schvilli" from her name, and that was just as important as attending university in the first place.

The Georgian practice of matchmaking young people for marriage was then raised. "If a girl gets married at the age of 17, how is she going

to study to get a profession?" a woman asked. But the spectre of Israeli decadence again intervened. "Better to get married at the age of 16 than to have 13-year-old girls undergo abortions," interjected a matronly teacher.

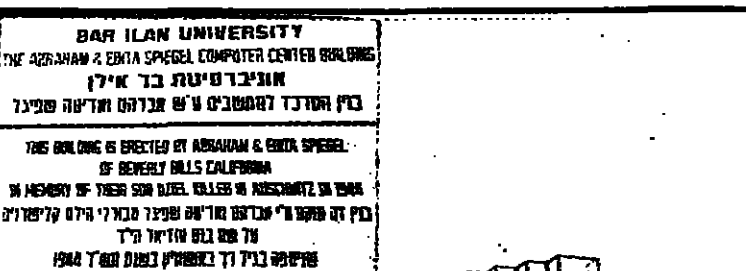
The teachers were also more concerned with the status of their profession than that of their sex. They complained about the unruly Israeli kids. "In Georgia no child would dare speak to the teacher without raising his hand," one lamented.

THERE WERE a few non-Georgian guests in the crowd. Hava Cohen, deputy secretary-general of Na'amat told the women that the problems facing women in Israel were the same as those facing American women.

She also explained that the Georgians' deep-seated resentment of the welcome accorded them in Israel was exactly the same with the North African immigrants who came in the early Fifties. Everyone concerned with their absorption had good intentions, she said.

Another woman who gives legal aid to women, spoke at length about "wanting to hear from the Georgian women themselves, so that we will know how to help them." She repeated this in various guises for about half an hour, using up a third of the time allotted for the workshop. And she was incensed at the women for wandering off the subject to those topics which apparently troubled them more.

The moderator continued her efforts to get the discussion to focus on women's problems, but to no avail. Community issues prevailed. But the workshop did draw 60 participants and when the Georgian women start to focus on the problems of their sex, they will know that their community has "arrived."



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FEATURES



Gur Hassidim celebrate at Tel Aviv's Gan Oranim.



At the Bratslav Yeshiva, Mea She'arim

(Joel Fishman)

The week that the Hassidim let their 'payot' down

SUCCOT is a special time of the year for very observant Jews, a time when, so to speak, they let their payot down. Instrumental music, which is usually frowned upon except at weddings, is welcomed. The holiday is thus a unique opportunity for the non-observant or less-observant Jew to meet with his ultra-Orthodox co-religionist in an atmosphere of informality, especially at a time when such contacts seem to be fraught with tension.

Throughout the week, Hassidim in particular celebrated *Simhat Beit Hasho'eva*, which formally commemorates the drawing of water for the Temple service, but which in essence is a sort of free-for-all party.

It is hard to forget, at such celebrations, that Hassidic Jewry, in particular, was virtually destroyed in the Holocaust. That it has revived as a vibrant and powerful force within such a relatively short time is nothing short of a miracle.

Two events in particular seemed to highlight that rebirth. They were very different in content and style, but both were indicative of the new dynamism of that Judaism we usually characterize as *haredi*.

IN TEL AVIV this week, the Gur Hassidim celebrated the 50th anniversary of the *Hidushei Harim* Yeshiva. The event took place at the Ganai Oranim restaurant, a giant complex at the Exhibition Grounds.

Seated in an enormous suica, about 1,000 men and 400 women ate their way through a multi-course meal, with more speeches than there were courses. But aside from the fact that men and women were seated separately, it could have been the celebratory dinner of practically any Jewish group.

Haim Shapiro reports on the country-wide celebration of the water festival

What it marked, however, was something quite extraordinary: "the only yeshiva in Tel Aviv uncontaminated by secular subjects," in the heart of a city which is not noted for a religious way of life. It was hard to recall at this gala event that only a few months ago, the yeshiva had been the scene of an attack by vandals, who have still not been identified.

The star of the proceedings was, of course, MK Avraham Shapira, himself a Gur Hassid, and a source of both moral and financial support for Tora institutions. But the most moving sight was a group of men, the majority of whom were clean-shaven and dressed in, at most, a very modified version of the traditional Hassidic garb.

These men, survivors of the Holocaust, have made a new life for themselves. The fact that they were guests at the dinner attested to the fact that they have been financially successful, but the shadows around their eyes also attested to the memories that haunt them.

AT ANOTHER gathering, this time in the new Har Nof quarter of Jerusalem, the haunting memories appeared to have been

forgotten. This was the spanking new synagogue of the followers of the Bostoner Rebbe, an American Hassidic group.

In the U.S., many of the followers of the Bostoner Rebbe are doctors, lawyers and other graduates of the prestige universities in the Boston area. In Jerusalem, the congregation exuded an aura of carefree security.

An orchestra, with drums, electric organ and a musician who seemed to have a full selection of wind instruments, pounded out a compulsive beat. From time to time various dignitaries would lead in the recitation of a psalm, but this seemed to serve mainly as a breathing-space for the dancers.

Young men in button-down shirts danced in one circle, while older men in black coats and hats were more sedate in appearance, but not in enthusiasm. Leading the proceedings was Rabbi Meyer Horowitz, son of the Bostoner Rebbe, who said that the synagogue has a daily attendance of some 500, including Ashkenazim, Sephardim and Hassidim, who though Ashkenazi use parts of the Sephardi liturgy.

From the women's gallery, where the curtains had been pulled back, crowds of women and girls leaned out precariously to view the dancing. One loud-speaker stood directly in front of the Ark. From time to time, the orchestra would break into a slow, methodical rhythm that echoed memories of Eastern Europe, but most of the dancers seemed more comfortable with faster beats.

If anyone wants to know what has become of the *hora*, it's alive and well in Har Nof.



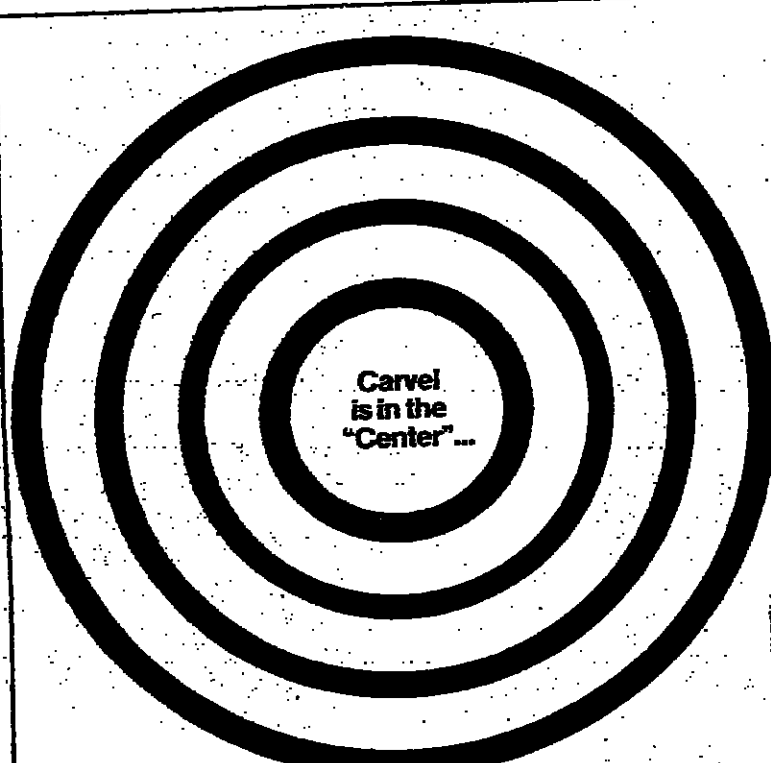
At Har Nof, in Jerusalem, the Bostoner Hassidim.

(Joel Fishman)



Looking on from the "women's section" at Har Nof.

(Joel Fishman)



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Deregulation — moving to free the flow of oil

Despite pressure from oil companies, Energy Minister Moshe Shahal says he is determined to go through with his plan to open the Israel fuel market to competition in January. This reform is long overdue and will lead to cheaper oil, according to Dr. Avraham Mandel, who has made extensive studies of the energy industry. The Jerusalem Post's Ya'acov Friedler reports.

NOBODY, least of all Israel's three oil companies, should have been taken by surprise by Energy Minister Moshe Shahal's announcement this week that he intends deregulating the multi-billion dollar oil business.

A principal provision of the Shahal reform allows the state-owned Oil Refineries Ltd. themselves to import crude oil and sell the refined products to the three companies, at competitive prices. If these will be substantially higher than in Europe, the companies will be free to buy up to 10 per cent of their needs abroad, at cheaper rates. In addition the big fuel users, like the Electric Corporation and fuel intensive industries, will be entitled to shop for their own fuel needs abroad too.

The only surprise oil industry experts concede is that it took so long to bring Israel into the main-stream of deregulation that has passed through Europe since oil once more flowed into a buyers' market at the beginning of this decade.

Yitzhak Moda'i, who with his quick grasp of things certainly understood the oil business and is a Liberal to boot, surprised us when during his six years as Energy Minister (except for a year-long intermission) he did not opt for deregulation. "Yitzhak Berman intended to do this during his short tenure, but resigned (over the Lebanon War)

before he could apply it," an informed source told *The Jerusalem Post*.

Thus the oil companies got a few years more of the *dolce vita*, all the cozy certainties of government control plus profits, enjoying the best of both worlds and passing to the government any losses, but not the profits they sometimes showed.

Then Moshe Shahal came along. Comparatively young and ambitious, regarding the Energy Ministry as only the first rung to higher things, he applied his energy (sic) to reforming the oil market, which is crucial to any modern economy. Success will certainly give him a big boost.

If ever "the hour produced the man" this is that hour, and provided the oil companies can be prevented from stymieing the reform by faint praise coupled with procrastinating butts, it should not be too long before refined oil products will cost, at the gates of our two refineries, about the same as their price in Europe. Taxes on oil are a different kettle of fish and have nothing to do with the costing.

Dr. Avraham Mandel, 52, who immigrated from Russia in 1973, made an exhaustive study of "Prices of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products 1978-85" for the Technion's Samuel Neuman Institute for Advanced Study, which was first pub-

lished by *The Post* nearly a year ago. A graduate of the Moscow Oil Institute, he had worked in the oil field, both in academia and the business end for nearly 20 years before he came here. Having spent more than two decades in a strictly state controlled business, he was as qualified as anyone to say that under control there is no incentive to be more efficient and it is precisely the incentive motive that is the backbone of the Shahal deregulation.

The profound problem of the Israel oil business, Mandel found, is that "our industry was formed in the Fifties when the international oil companies were moving out of Israel and the government took over the then only oil refinery from its British owners and set up the Fuel Authority to control the market.

"Under the then prevailing circumstances, including the boycott of Israel, full government control was probably a good idea.

"The trouble is that the control concept has not basically changed despite all the drastic changes that have swept the oil market in the past 15 years," he told *The Post*.

Israel was not alone in controlling oil, "there was a tradition of control in Western Europe and as late as the Seventies only Germany and Switzerland had free oil markets. Britain cancelled control only in



Moshe Shahal (Isaac Harari)



Avraham Mandel

1979, Holland in 1982, France three years later and even the U.S. had a regulated market until 1981. Now, however, only the southern Europeans: Italy, Spain, Portugal and Greece, still retain measures of control, but they are now moving into Europe. The whole trend is toward deregulation," Mandel said.

DEREGULATION will make the market more efficient. The situation in Israel today is that the three oil companies, Delek, Paz and Sonol share the market with fixed quotas each, a cosy covey of "Three Sisters," reminiscent of the "Seven Sisters" multinational oil giants companies that used to rule the market in the pre-Opec days.

The three companies buy the oil abroad, with the consent of the Fuel Authority. The two oil refineries (both under state ownership) refine it for them on a cushy cost-plus basis,

and then the oil companies sell it to every consumer in the country, at their own cost-plus rate.

On the face of it, the Fuel Authority should have full control over both costs and the plus. But the accounting is so complex and over the years the companies, owned by powerful financial interests, have developed so many ways of confusing the trail of the costs, that even the State Comptroller, in his first ever review of an oil company, Paz, was unable to arrive at a proper estimate of costs and plus, though he spent well over a year in the labyrinth.

The three companies are not about to give up their cosy niche without a murmur. "There must be no hasty reform," commented Amir Makov, general manager of the Sonol company, on the Shahal proposal this week. Makov simply denied that there is a cartel because the three companies "compete for sales

in the major part of the market. I believe that every driver knows about the credit terms filling stations now offer and the sales drives they make that have been going on for the past several months, starting with the distribution of free newspapers."

While the companies "do not oppose reform, the reform as proposed will not bring about the truly free competition it claims for itself, nor a reduction of government intervention in the oil market," Makov said.

He did not think the reform would bring about greater efficiency in the oil companies and doubted it would reduce prices.

He found fault with various aspects of the proposals. "As energy is so important a component of the economy as well as a security matter of the highest import, no hasty reforms should be made in so sensitive a field. There should be exhaustive debate and consideration in all the requisite forums to assure that there will be no harm to other aspects of the economy and security," he said.

INDEPENDENT experts, on the other hand, see this suggestion as the very opposite of reform. The matter has been under consideration long enough and to introduce piecemeal reforms, gradually and one at a time, would be rather like fighting road accidents by making 10 per cent of the traffic drive on the left side of the road, they held.

Mandel said that the message of his study was that the cost to the economy of refined oil products at the gate of our refineries should be no higher than in Europe "because we buy crude oil at the same price as they do and sometimes even cheaper."

There are indeed two objective

reasons why our oil may be a "little" more expensive than in Europe: Israel, because of its security situation, is forced to keep a bigger strategic oil stockpile and also the country pays a little more for the maritime transportation because the government has decreed that Israel must carry its oil in Israeli ships.

However, these factors "cannot explain why our oil costs so much more than in Europe. The real reason is that the existing system swallows our money and the only way to make it more efficient and cheaper is to open the market to competition."

"There are many models for this, and the Minister has chosen one. But what is clear is that we can't afford to let things go on as they are," Mandel said.

Getting out of business Page 18

He finds Shahal's plan "good in principle" and emphasizes that it "is already very late and should now be put through without further delay despite the resistance." The companies have had a year to make their case in order that the blow will not be sudden and in addition, the intention is to apply the plan gradually.

Mandel is confident that deregulation will lead to savings and cheaper oil, as surely as a controlled market will not. But he also believes that an additional element should be incorporated, taking the management of the big strategic oil stockpiles out of the books of the oil companies, despite these companies' strenuous objections. He is convinced that such a step would effect another very substantial saving.

Recalling the Warsaw synagogue

Alexander Zvielli

ON MAY 16, 1943, at 20:15 hours, in the evening twilight, SS-Brigadefuehrer Major-General Jurgen Stroop shouted "Heil Hitler" and pushed a button that set off a powerful blast which shook Warsaw. The explosion destroyed the world-famous Great Synagogue at Tlomackie Street. "The Jewish quarter of Warsaw has ceased to exist," Stroop told his soldiers.

Stroop was wrong on more than one count. He had hoped to be able to make that announcement a month earlier, on April 19, his Fuehrer's birthday. But he underestimated the courage and determination of the tiny group of the Warsaw Ghetto defenders. The fighting lasted for almost a month and even Stroop's wanton act of symbolic destruction of the Great Synagogue did not bring the end of Jewish resistance any nearer.

A week after Stroop's bland announcement that the Jewish quarter no longer existed, Goebbels wrote in his diary: "The fighting for the Warsaw Ghetto continued: the Jews are still defending themselves, even if, in sum, the resistance is no threat and may be regarded as broken."

Goebbels got his information directly from Wilhelm Ohlenbush, the official in charge of propaganda in the occupation administration. In his report, Ohlenbush complained bitterly that "among Poles, the opinion being heard is: 'The fighting in the ghetto has lasted longer than the 1939 Polish campaign.'"

He made the point that Poles were greatly impressed by the heroic defence of the ghetto, where the well-armed German troops were unable to destroy the tiny and badly-armed Jewish resistance.

Thus there can be little doubt that the blowing up of the Great Synagogue, an imposing structure dominating the Jewish quarter, was both a symbolic act implying that the resistance was at an end and a warning to the Poles that the Germans would stop at nothing — which they were to prove by destroying Warsaw in the 1944 uprising.

That at least was part of the reason why the Warsaw Great Synagogue fell victim to Nazi fury. The vandals had their day, they destroyed stones, but they failed to destroy the spirit.

A model of the synagogue is now being planned as an exhibit at Beth Hatefutsoth, the Museum of the Di-

aspora, in Tel Aviv. It will perpetuate the memory of the edifice which for over half a century played a major role in the life of Polish and East European Jewry.

WHEN IT opened its doors on the eve of Rosh Hashana, September 14, 1878, the synagogue marked the beginning of a new era for the Polish capital's hitherto vastly underprivileged Jewish community. It was the third real synagogue building in Warsaw, but the first to face the street proudly, unlike the multitude of other *shuls* and prayer places hidden away all over the city. The Great Synagogue challenged both the Catholic public and the Russian authorities by according the Jewish population the right to be seen praying.

It was this restored dignity and sense of spiritual fulfilment that characterized the Great Synagogue from the very beginning. It became a beacon of combined religious and cultural endeavour, a champion of Jewish liturgical music. It became a sanctuary for the vast masses of Jews seeking faith and personal salvation at the stormy crossroads of the last century. The Great Synagogue halted the dangerous trend towards assimilation and offered the new Jewish intelligentsia and a vast number of prosperous Jews who were actively encouraged to abandon the faith of their fathers a new direction, new values and identity.

The Synagogue's doors were opened by none other than the Russian governor-general (Warsaw and this part of Poland were at the time under Russian occupation) Count Pavel Kotzebue. This in itself was a unique honour for the whole community. After the cantor, Shimon Gruetzhander, and the choir, had sung *Ma Tovu*, the officiating rabbi, Dr. Cytkov, greeted the governor-general in Polish, which was strictly forbidden at that time. The whole congregation froze in fear, but the count replied in French, as if the language spoken were of no consequence. This was later interpreted as official permission to deliver sermons in Polish.

THE SYNAGOGUE was planned by a famous Italian architect, Leonardo Marconi. It followed the

traditional Ashkenazi pattern: there was an organ, but it was used only for weddings. There was an all-male choir, where boys sang the women's parts in some of the more secular compositions, and the synagogue was one of the first in Europe to engage a conductor. The synagogue's early cantors won fame on both sides of the Atlantic. Among them was Gershon Sirota, born in 1874, one of the most accomplished tenors of his generation, who in 1903 was the first *hazan* ever to make a record. He died, together with his whole family, in the Warsaw Ghetto uprising. Those who remember him singing in the slave-labour shop where he worked as a tailor during the occupation recall his moving rendition of the composition he wrote for his last Yom Kippur.

Another famous cantor was Moshe Koussevitzky (1899-1966), who succeeded in escaping to Russia and finally settled in the U.S. The second cantor was Yitzhak Schlossberg, one of the founders of the Polish "Hazzamir" choral society. Prof. Moshe Shorr (1874-1941) was the synagogue's chief rabbi from 1921 to 1939. An authority on Babylonian and Assyrian law, he taught Semitic languages at Lemberg and Warsaw Universities and was a member of the Polish Senate. He died in a Russian prison camp. It is his son who is currently preparing the plans for the model at Beth Hatefutsoth.

IT MIGHT be interesting to note Janusz Korczak's memories of the Great Synagogue. They are characteristic of many of those whom it held back from total assimilation. Korczak knew nothing of Judaism until one Yom Kippur, when he was about eight years old, his father took him to the Great Synagogue. "This was my first real Jewish experience," he told the late Dr. Yerachmiel Weingarten, his long-time assistant. "The synagogue was full of light, so brilliant that it hurt my eyes. Many people stood there praying, wrapped in their prayer shawls (something I saw for the first time in my life). I was frightened: lightning and thunder and the strange murmuring of the congregation... I stood there, trembling with fear, without understanding what

was happening. "After a few minutes, father took me out of the synagogue and said in a strange voice: 'You are a Jew. Today is the holiest festival of the Jews, Yom Kippur, remember!'"

Until the end of his life he regretted that he did not study Hebrew and was not better instructed in Jewish customs and traditions.

IN HIS report to Obergruppenfuehrer Kruger in Cracow in 1943, Stroop recalled that it took him 10 days to prepare the synagogue for the demolition. Hundreds of holes had to be bored in the massive foundations. A whole squad of sappers toiled laboriously so that electricians could replace the necessary wiring for the blast.

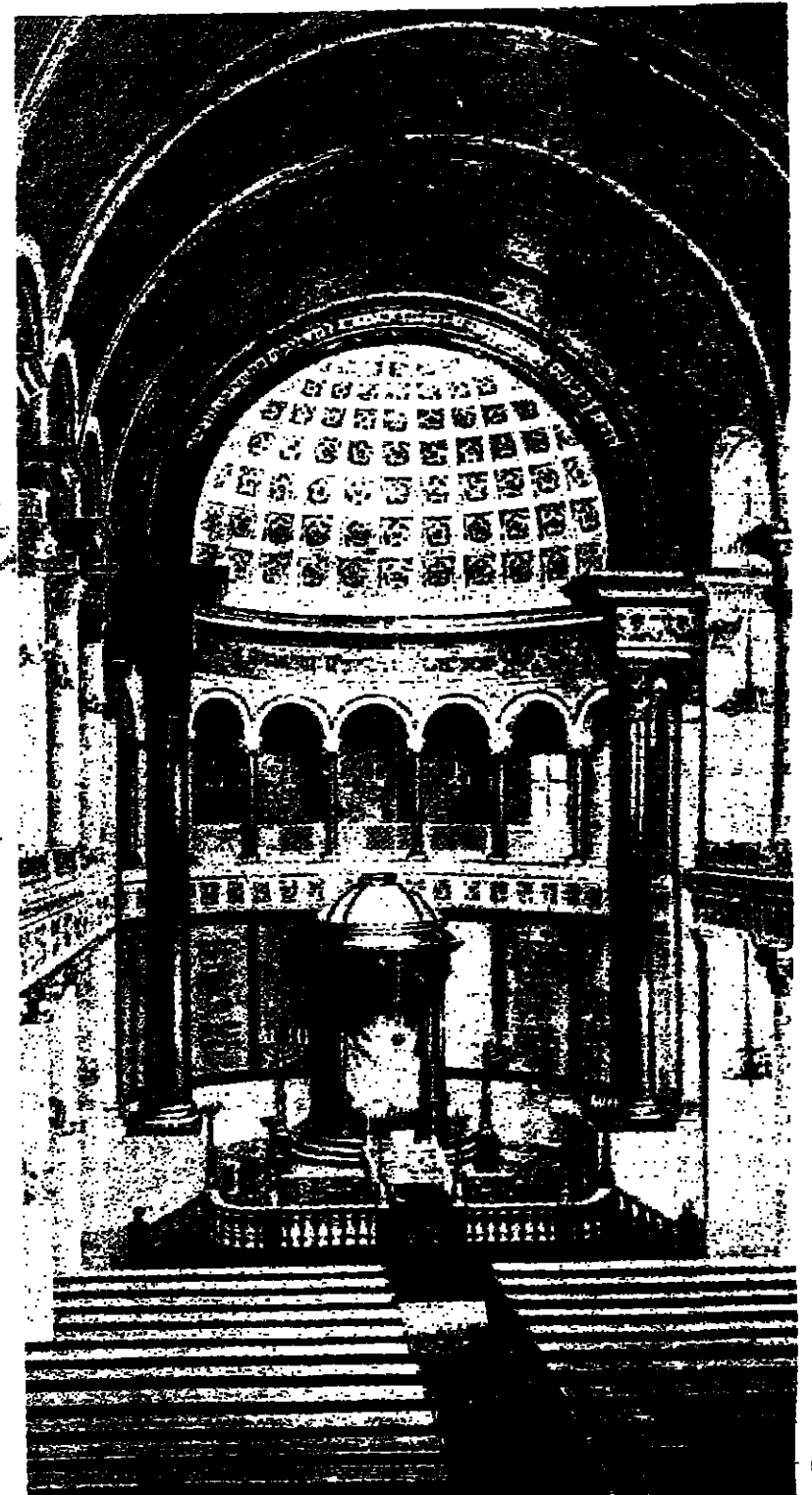
Stroop, a modern version of Nero, took great delight in watching the effect of his tectonic blast. He described with gusto how the whole city trembled, and how the colours of the smoke and fire and the columns of dust were "simply *wunder-schoen*." Scraps of torn books and stones were scattered far and wide.

"This was an unforgettable moment," he reported, and concluded: "The Jews are no more, for that was what Adolf Hitler and Heinrich Himmler wanted."

It is so much easier to destroy than to rebuild, especially from memory, says Jerusalem architect Yehoshua Shorr, who is working hard to reconstruct the model of the Great Synagogue and is deeply appreciative of any help that will enable him to do so exactly. The original idea of a model came from Fanny Solomian-Loc, author of the epic *Women Facing the Gallows*. A former partisan and later a captain in the revived Polish army, she is the wife of Raphael Loc, Poland's first post-war consul in Palestine and today a Tel Aviv attorney. She herself was for many years the chief physiotherapist at Tel Aviv's Ichilov Hospital.

Fanny Solomian-Loc was born in Pinsk but was educated in Warsaw. She is not particularly religious but she knows how important the Great Warsaw Synagogue once was for the Jewish people.

The idea of the model came to her while she was studying ceremonial art at Tel Aviv University. It was welcomed enthusiastically by Yehoshua Shorr, and is fully supported by Aharon Doron of Beth Hatefutsoth, where further develop-



The Great Synagogue of Warsaw

ments and plans for raising additional funds are under discussion. We are certain that all those who once admired and still remember the

Warsaw Great Synagogue will want to participate in this token restoration of part of our people's vandalized heritage.

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הכזא מן האל

JOY AND rejoicing constitute an integral part of the religious life. "Worship the Lord in gladness, enter His presence with song," exclaims the Psalmist (100:1). Lack of joy is a sign of ingratitude and is severely criticized in the Torah (Deuteronomy 28:48). Coming into the presence of the Almighty through the performance of a mitzva must be bound up with a sense of joy. Hence, the concepts of *simcha shel mitzva*, the joy of mitzva, every mitzva. There is however another concept, similar but not identical, known as *mitzva shel simcha*, when joy becomes the mitzva itself, not merely its companion.

Such is the commandment to rejoice on the three pilgrim festivals. Mentioned twice (Lev. 23:40; Deut. 16:14) in connection with Succot (the festival of booths), once regarding Shavuot (the festival of weeks) and only inferred indirectly in regard to Pessah (Passover), the mitzva of rejoicing (*simcha ha-regel*) applies equally to all three. Succot, however, is singled out in the liturgy as *zman simchatenu*, "the season of our rejoicing." All of Succot, culminating with Simchat Torah that concludes it, is the time in the year devoted in particular to cultivating our ability to rejoice, so that we may find within ourselves the strength for *simcha shel mitzva*, the joy of coming close to God by fulfilling His wishes, all year round.

For medieval Jewish philosopher-poet Rabbi Yehuda Halevi (1085-1142), *simcha*, joy, is simply one of three components of the "worship of God" according to our Torah; the other two are love and fear (Kuzari 2, 50). Yehuda Halevi thus sees joy as a basic ingredient of the Jewish theological understanding of the religious phenomenon.

Maimonides, too, sees in rejoicing an expression of the love of God and a supreme act of divine worship. "As such it was not to be left to the simple masses." Only the great scholars in Israel, heads of academies, members of the Sanhedrin, elders and men distinguished for their piety and good deeds — only they danced and clapped, made music and rejoiced in the Temple during the Feast of Booths. Everyone else, men and women, came to watch and listen (Yad: Hilchot Lulav, ch. 8). Despite his elitist approach, Maimonides goes to great lengths in his Code to teach all people how to achieve the mitzva of joy by practical means (Hilchot Shvitat yom tov, chapter 8).

In a world that has all but forgot-

Feast of joy

Tora Today
Pinhas H. Peli

What genuine joy is — Tora makes us aware of it again. We know how to be entertained, to be amused, to be diverted, to go wild. How many of us know how to rejoice with real inner joy which is lasting and productive? It is this that tradition is trying to teach us. Declaring that rejoicing is a religious obligation forces us to focus on the ways and means of reaching it.

TRACING THE phenomenon of *simcha* as it appears in the Bible we find that joy is usually not an outburst of hilarious carnival-style, uncontrolled, and subconscious emotion. It is almost always informed, qualified, and directed without losing the quality of spontaneity. *Simcha* opens before us new dimensions of consciousness and new avenues of communication.

The rabbis taught (TB Brachot 31a): "One should not stand up to pray while in a state of sorrow, or idleness, or laughter, or chatter, or frivolity, or idle talk, but only in the state of *simcha shel mitzva*."

In a similar vein, and with almost identical words they taught in another source (TB Shabbat 30b): "The *shechina* (or Divine Presence) does not rest upon a person while in a state of sorrow, or idleness, or laughter, or chatter, or frivolity, or idle talk, but only when in the state of *simcha shel mitzva*."

Paralleling those two sources we may learn that the two-way channel of communication between humans and God (in prayer) and between the *shechina* and humans (in prophecy) can be activated only through *simcha*, the joy of mitzva. This awareness is carried further in the words of the Psalmist (105:3): "Let the heart of them rejoice that seek the Lord." The rejoicing of the heart comes not necessarily in finding God, which belongs to a select privileged group, but in the very act of seeking Him, which is open to all. Furthermore, the Psalmist declares that not only those who reach the level of loving the Almighty might rejoice, but also "they that fear Thee shall be glad" (119:24).

We find in the Bible numerous descriptions of rejoicing on various occasions. All of them, and especially those connected with the celebration of the festivals, could teach us much of the art of rejoicing.

Almost without exception joy in the Bible is tied to events concerning the holy Temple, yet while these almost always represent joy "before the Lord," they are marked as well by concern for people. Being happy — in the Bible as well as in later Jewish legal sources — comes only as a result of making others happy.

A beautiful description of a joyous celebration is one that tells how David brought up the Holy Ark to the City of David (II Samuel, 6). Reading it we can hear the joyful sound of an orchestra:

"And David and all the house of Israel played before the Lord with all manner of instruments made of cypress wood, and with harps, and with psalteries and with timbrels and with sistra and with cymbals."

We witness how David distributes gifts of food to the people, a gesture of sharing celebration with others which later on (see Esther 9:10; Nehemia 8:10) becomes the hallmark of every Jewish rejoicing:

"And he dealt among the people... both man and woman, to everyone a cake of bread, and a cake made in a pan, and a sweet cake."

There is no joy without sharing, no rightful taking without giving. Rejoicing before God also means unbuttoning self-conceit and letting go of one's vanity.

What is most striking in David's demonstration of joy on that occasion is the total abandonment of petty self-pride to get lost in the ecstasy of joy before God. This act arouses the dismay of the princess Michal. She was raised in royal style, and a dance such as this appeared in her eyes as vulgar and "shameless."

"Michal the daughter of Saul" — concludes the biblical account of the story of David's dance that she derided — "had no child until the day of her death." Lacking the capacity of rejoicing, being stiff and blocked up, she could not express the joy of creation which is in childbirth.

MAIMONIDES who sees in the act of religious rejoicing "a supreme act of divine worship," states (end of Hilchot Lulav): "If one is arrogant and stands on his own dignity, and



(Janel Tulley)

thinks only of self-aggrandizement on such occasions, he is both a sinner and a fool... It was this that Solomon had in mind when he uttered the warning 'Glorify not thyself in the presence of the King' (Proverbs 25:6). Contrariwise, one who humbles and makes light of himself on such occasions, achieves greatness and honour, for he serves the Lord out of sheer love... True greatness and honour are achieved only by rejoicing before the Lord, as it is said: 'King David leaping and dancing before the Lord'.

Maimonides continues: "While one eats and drinks, it is his duty to feed the stranger, the orphan, the widow and other poor and unfortunate people, for he who locks the doors to his courtyard and eats and drinks with his wife and family without giving anything to eat and drink to the poor and bitter in soul — his meal is not rejoicing in a divine commandment, but a rejoicing in his own stomach... Rejoicing of this kind is a disgrace to those who indulge in it."

And Maimonides in his legal code concludes: "When one eats and drinks and rejoices on a festival day,

he should not over-indulge in wine, merriment and frivolity, in the belief that the more he does of this the more he is fulfilling the commandment to rejoice. For drunkenness, excessive merry-making, and frivolity are not rejoicing but madness and folly, and we are commanded to indulge not in madness and folly, but in the kind of rejoicing which partakes of the worship of the Creator of all things."

The festivals serve as the training ground of joy for the rest of the year. They were meticulously "programmed" by Jewish law and custom to teach us the complicated art of the practice of Joy as a philosophy of life, mastering time in a way that it does not become a drudgery burden, but a sweeping symphony filled with yearning and expectation.

One counts the days of the week towards the Sabbath. One counts the weeks into months, awaiting the renewal of each month into which are set the festivals, each one representing an ever-renewed fundamental idea, which, joined together, grant significance and substance to our life.

Full-bodied pleasure

Dance
Dora Sowden

FROM the very first moment at the Mann Auditorium in Tel Aviv (October 20) the Rajko company — musicians and dancers alike — marked themselves as Hungarian. The costumes were correct, some almost in high opera fashion, all attractive and convincing. The *csardas*, both in sound and movement, offered plentiful and full-bodied pleasure, beginning with the sentimentally lush *gissandos* of the slow *lassu* sections and ending in the fast *friska* of the dancers.

The rhythms were those that have been made familiar by composers such as Liszt and Brahms and by violinists such as Szeged and Heifetz. It was not obvious, however, whether the orchestra which actually dominated the programme was the "youth ensemble," as promised in the press kit. From my seat in the 26th row, none of the musicians looked younger than adult and certainly the solo violinist and one of two zither players — virtuosos all — were decidedly mature both in their art and appearance.

The dancers clearly were young in looks and liveliness, agility and attack. Not all of what they did was as "gypsy" as one had been led to

believe: their brochure states that the repertoire "contains the dances of the most characteristic Hungarian ethnic units," and that is what was performed.

The dances were various — peasant dances, village dances, others with a ballroom touch and still others with a military air. There was much slapping of boots and thighs by the men, exceptional flexibility at the knees and little jumps in a stick dance, similar to those made by Scots over swords. The women had gentler dances but were no less healthy-looking as they partnered the vigorous men or whirled together in rings or individually set their skirts flying.

NOT TILL the second half, when the solo singer came out in a glittering gypsy dress, sang what had an obvious relationship to "canto flamenco" and swayed a little in the *gianna* manner, did the gypsy element take the stage. She rather spoilt it for me by including in Hungarian (I presume) part of the song made famous by the late Sophie Tucker, *My Yiddish Mama*, and by over-using the microphone. (Gypsies shouldn't need mikes in ethnic shows.) Nevertheless, the huge audience loved her.

Rajko provided robust popular entertainment in which there was something for everyone, not always in equal measure, but still pleasing, whatever your taste, level of sophistication and expectations.

Overdone simplicity

Music
Benjamin Bar-Am

MUSIC BY STEVE REICH. Steve Reich and his players Ruedi Hartenberg, Gary Kivisa, Glen Velez and Robert Becker (Tel Aviv Museum, October 18).

STEVE REICH is a great name in contemporary music: his music, however, is anything but great. It is a small world, revolving around itself. All of Reich's works basically follow one principle, and do not develop thematic material presented at the beginning of the work — the identifying mark of almost all classical and romantic music.

In the five works presented at this concert — regrettably all were his early ones and not very representative of his whole oeuvre — Reich deals almost exclusively with rhythm. Harmony and timbre are as good as absent. *Clapping Music* (1972) for two "percussionists" is based on rhythm that undergoes only tiny changes, until it suddenly ends.

Piano Phase for two marimbas (1967) presents two juxtaposed, ritmo-melodic patterns, which combine in counterpoint, ostinatos and contrarhythms. Again the basic idea is repetition.

The most interesting of all the pieces was *Music for Pieces of Wood* (1973), which reveals a rich variety of rhythmic patterns that combine sound in counterpoint, contract, expand and create polyrhythm and rhythmic polyphony. Similar in design and based on rhythm only is *Drumming* (Part I, 1971), executed by two to four percussionists on eight small drums. A threat to sanity was *Come Out* (tape, 1966), which introduced a spoken word pattern which then repeated, shortened, turned over and finally blended into maddening, static noise.

Though Reich's music seems strongly influenced by African drum music and the Balinese gamelan, it creates a close circle in which the composer seems hopelessly isolated. Reich has invented a narrow musical style that overdoes simplicity and creates a surface sonority that is busy without being eventful.

ARS NOVA Danish vocal group, Bo Holten, conductor.

Works by Tallis, De Wert, Bo Holten, Guerrero, Guillaume de Machaut, Anonymous (old English drinking song), Per Norgaard, Partos, Danish folksongs. (Tel Aviv Museum, October 21).

THE ARS NOVA vocal group presented with a most interesting and unconventional programme. The music of the English composer Tallis (1535-1585), the Netherlands master De Wert (1535-1596) and the Spanish Guerrero (1528-1599), on the one hand, and the music of contemporary Scandinavian composers, on the other, produced a programme that was rare for our concert halls. In the Renaissance numbers Bo Holten achieved a total blending of voices, eliminating all signs of solistic conspicuousness. What we got was an even, totally equalized and uniform timbre, restrained dynamics and a minimization of expressive elements. In all these numbers the Ars Nova choir achieved what we call "the vocal ideal of the Renaissance."

In sharp contrast to all this, the modern Scandinavians revealed a multitude of colours, solistic endeavours and an exciting choral virtuosity. Bo Holten's own three motets (1983), based on the texts by the Danish artist, poet and philosopher Grundtvig, whose 200th birthday is now being marked, in Denmark, exposed an original idiom, combining melodic elements of the romantic era with modern dissonance. Holten's music seems characteristic of the nowadays much discussed trend in contemporary music — neo-romanticism. But even more interesting, and undoubtedly the highlight of the evening, were three songs called *Wie ein Kind* (1980) by Danish composer Per Norgaard (b. 1932). Norgaard's work is inspired by the eccentric paintings and writings of the schizophrenic Swiss artist Adolf Wölfli (1864-1931). Norgaard's music is indeed strange, almost weird.

As a tribute to our own music, Holten presented us with an exemplary performance of Oedoen Partos' *Hamavid*.

ALEXANDER POPE cheered us up with the reflection that "Hope springs eternal in the human breast." Jews in general, and we Israelis in particular, are noted for our belief that there is a good time coming, despite all the evidence warranting the most profound pessimism.

Another Pope, Thomas Gray, also had an encouraging thought for us when he pointed out that "Full many a gem of purest ray serene, the dark unfathom'd caves of ocean bear."

It is doubtless my invincible Jewish and Israeli optimism, my belief that I will find a rare gem in the unlikelyst of places, that keeps me watching *Dynasty*.

Of course, it is probably just excessively conscientious zeal as a reviewer that keeps me watching everything that appears on the box, even French movies, although I must confess that I do miss an occasional episode of *Dynasty*.

The last time I watched the serial, Blake had knocked down Stephen's ex-lover Ted, Ted, always nasty, self-centered and obnoxious, promptly banged his head against the fender, and died. The clumsy direction and crude acting in this scene had been well down to the lowest *Dynasty* standard.

Then came a hiatus in my viewing. When I resumed my devotions this week, we were near the climax of the trial of Blake Carrington for premeditated murder.

I approached the episode in a spirit of cynicism, expecting to be bored and irritated by poorly produced junk, only to find to my amazement that I was fascinated and absorbed. The actors seemed to have discovered at last why they were being paid such vast sums of money: to act.

There is something about murder trials that almost automatically

Junk food proves tasty

Teleview
Philip Gillon

makes them good film entertainment. It was better, of course, when the gallows or the electric chair awaited the accused, if found guilty. But even in these effete times of life imprisonment there is terrific drama in the confrontation between counsel and witnesses; the sneering arguments between the lawyers about objections; the stern objectivity of the judge; and the wonder about the fate of the accused.

The cast of *Dynasty* seemed to be positively inspired by finding themselves in court. The only typically idiotic comment was Blake's sad statement, "We were a family once." I wondered as I burst out laughing: when was that? We have never seen any evidence of it.

I MUST confess that I found the line of defence adopted by Andrew Laird, Blake's lawyer, beyond my comprehension. I don't know many people from Colorado, but I should imagine that they are like most other Americans, who would have little sympathy for a man entering another man's home, uninvited, and holding his son in a homosexual embrace. Such a jury would surely sympathize

with any red-blooded American who lost his temper in such circumstances and biffed the intruder. They would accept that Ted had gotten his just deserts.

Instead of adopting this line of defence, Laird set out to prove that Blake knew that Stephen had changed his sexual habits and was going "straight." To prove this, Laird brought as one witness a very attractive prostitute, who produced the only good line of dialogue in the entire serial: when asked what she did for a living, she answered, "Anything you want."

Then Laird subpoenaed poor Claudia Blaisdell, and forced her to admit that she was having an affair with Stephen, obliging husband Andrew to try to throttle Blake in court. Claudia rushed off with her daughter to her next rendezvous with destiny, an automobile accident. Why all this should have helped the defence I could not fathom.

Furthermore, Laird tried to prove that Blake was a gentle, equitable soul, quite incapable of hurting a fly or losing his temper.

This opened the way for the prosecution to produce a mysterious witness, a woman dressed in black, wearing a big black hat and a veil, who proved to be Blake's first wife. I have not the slightest doubt that next week she will remove her hat and veil to display ghastly injuries in-

flicted on her by her husband in a terrible rage, perhaps because he suspected she was having a lesbian affair.

Her revelations that Blake was no St. Francis of Assisi will doubtless blow the whole defence case to smithereens, just as counsel for the prosecution predicted. Time will show if I am right, we must have patience until Sunday night. But I want to stress that readers of this column, who follow my advice without question, should look at next week's episode. After all that I have written attacking *Dynasty* in the past, giving such advice is very handsome behaviour on my part, and shows how tolerant I am, and how prepared I am to heed Coleridge's counsel to suspend disbelief.

FOR A horrible moment the other night I thought I heard an announcer telling us that this week's episode of *Yes, Prime Minister* was to be the last of the series we are to see. I trust that my hearing was at fault, or that I had nodded off and had a nightmare.

Losing this gem would be a calamity darkening our lives.

The episode was a delight. The description of how Sir Humphrey conducted an official government inquiry to whitewash the late, unlamented chief of MIS, Sir John Halstead, accused by the press of being a Russian spy, was uncomfortably close to the bone. To me at least, I detected a resemblance to commissions that inquired into the way in which two Arab terrorists were killed. These commissions were completely and easily hoodwinked by the Shin Bet lawyers.

Prime Minister Jim Hacker produced a wonderful line to describe Sir Humphrey's handling of the inquiry: "You lulled him into a true sense of security."

Sir Humphrey should have been

put on his guard because Halstead was a Cambridge man, and everyone knows that every Cambridge graduate who entered MIS was a Russian spy. Humphrey pointed out to the PM that he himself was an Oxford man, and married. "One of us," not "One of them." Yet he made an awful mess of the inquiry.

It was not entirely his fault. He had been tipped off by Sir Arnold, the then cabinet secretary, that the aim of the commission was to exonerate Halstead. As he put it, it was essential to discourage speculation by an ill-informed and irresponsible press, even if this was accurate. I wonder if a similar hint was dropped to the commission that inquired into the Shin Bet affair?

If *Yes, Prime Minister* goes the way of all flesh, we shall lose a mirror in which we can glimpse ourselves. Perhaps somebody in Television House in sympathy with the new government thinks that it is better for the public to make do without such a looking-glass.

ISRAELI Television appears to have adopted a curious policy with regard to Julien Chagrin's brilliant comedy series, *The Orchestra*. They treat it as they used to treat *Love, American Style* — something to be put into the deep-freeze and taken out for slices to be served on joyous holidays like Independence Day or Shavuot. It is impossible to fathom why we cannot see an episode a week, as we see every other comedy series.

Fortunately, this week's episode happened to be the first of a two-parter, so readers who missed it can at least see the second part. Chagrin chose as his milieu the very unpromising setting of a jail, but he still managed to get some side-splitting effects.

Once again I urge Israeli TV to show us the series in its entirety, with an episode every week. This is how they treat English and American comedies: why should the best thing ever made for television in Israel be treated in so scruffy a fashion? Is it anti-Semitism again?

MY KNOWLEDGE of quotations and the lives of English poets is being tested in most amusing fashion in the new British serial, *The Chelsea Murders*. I am thrilled to find that I am scoring very high both on quotations and on knowing the initials of poets who lived in Chelsea. But I am just as baffled as the police as to why these quotations, and initials should inspire somebody to commit ingenious crimes. This is a very elegant serial, highly recommended.

The sports department is missing a chance to go to town during the period that our local soccer is off the air, because of the argument between the Israel Football Association and Israel Television. In rather surly fashion, they are showing us dull soccer games from various parts of Europe.

Why not use the opportunity to show us some great tennis matches? Everybody is interested in tennis at the moment, because of our Davis Cup victory.

There are numerous wonderful games that Israel TV did not show at the time, no doubt for excellent reasons, such as semi-finals in the U.S. Open or other major events. They would fill the gap on Saturday nights far more effectively than the current dull wars.

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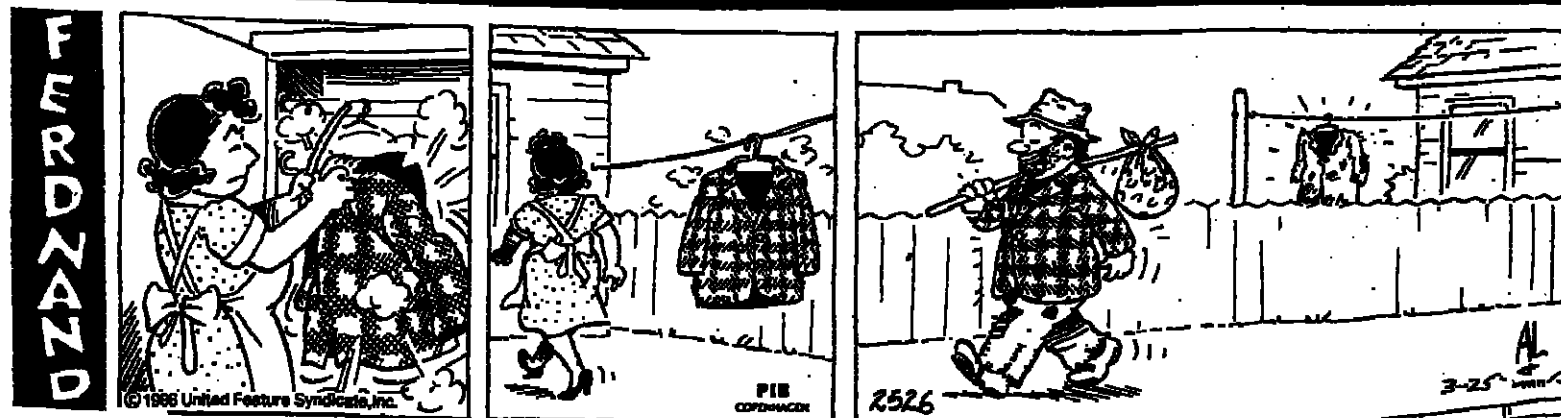
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OPINION



When the border between West and East Jerusalem was eliminated, June, 1967. The present Zahal Square at the top of Jaffa Road, with the present Town Hall centre, and Notre Dame at the right. (Radovan)

The fading of the 'Green Line'

Yehuda Litani/Post Middle East Editor

A WOMAN who lives on Yirmeyahu Street, in the heart of Tel Aviv's entertainment belt, was interviewed on the radio last week. Among other things, she said that the only time she and her neighbours could sleep quietly, with no disturbances from outside, was Yom Kippur. Apart from Yom Kippur, she said, they could hardly sleep more than two or three hours a night because of the restaurants, coffee-houses and bars in the area.

This is the only day of the year when no Arab workers from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip come into Tel Aviv for work or any other purpose. For the Jews, Yom Kippur is the holiest day of the year. But for some Israeli Jews, the day has quite another connotation.

IT IS THE only day of the year when we return to the old "Green Line," the pre-June 1967 border. The inhabitants of the occupied territories are not allowed to come into Israel and the IDF erect road blocks along the line to ensure that they don't do so.

So, for 25 hours a year, we go

back to different proportions between the Jewish and Arab population in Israel. Instead of 3.5 million Jews and 2.1 million Palestinian Arabs (inhabitants of the occupied territories and Israeli Arabs combined), during Yom Kippur we have the same number of Jews, but only 600,000 Israeli Arabs.

In other words: in "smaller" Israel the proportions are: 85 per cent Jews and 15 per cent Arabs; while in "larger" Israel we have 62 per cent Jews and 38 per cent Arabs.

Almost every Israeli knows that the Yom Kippur arrangement is an artificial one. The West Bank and the Gaza Strip are sealed off in one direction only. Theoretically, Israelis may enter the territories; but practically, very few dare to drive there on this holy day.

The Green Line, after almost 20 years of Israeli rule in the territories, does not exist any more. The many Israeli settlements (more than 160) and the vast Israeli infrastructure in the occupied territories have made this line meaningless. More than 120,000 Palestinian Arabs from the West Bank and Gaza cross the old border every day on their way to

work in Israel and back. For them and their families too, the line does not exist any more.

FOR THE YOUNG Israeli generation, the present borders that include the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights are the most natural. They were born after the Six Day War and for many of them there is no difference between Jericho and Nazareth or between Nablus and Umm el-Fahm.

A 16-year-old Jerusalem girl was told in class recently about the difficulties the Israeli army experienced in 1948 in trying to bring food from Tel Aviv to the besieged capital. "Why couldn't they have used the Jericho road to Jerusalem?" she asked the teacher, not knowing that this road was then under Jordanian control. The assumption that the West Bank has been under Israeli control since 1948 is a very common mistake among her generation.

An overwhelming majority of Israelis are against a return to the pre-1967 borders. If that includes the re-partition of Jerusalem, the majority is even greater. Even if more Israelis favoured this solution, it does not seem feasible now or in the foreseeable future. On the other hand, many Israelis favour the signing of a peace treaty with Jordan, but with major (not minor) modifications of the 1967 borders. The only trouble about this solution is that the Jordanians say they agree to all or nothing. But practically speaking, the Jordanians have already accepted the idea that Israel is there to stay, if not forever, at least for many more years. And so "if you can't beat them—join them." In reality, Jordan is sharing the rule in the West Bank (and to some extent also in East Jerusalem) with Israel.

DURING THE last few years, the Green Patrol (*Hasayeret Hayeruka*) has been trying to mark the old Green Line again. This section of the Agriculture Ministry is doing it mainly by uprooting olive trees planted on the line by Arab villagers from the West Bank.

The Agriculture Ministry's concern is not to revive the Green Line politically, but to prevent the West Bankers from planting trees in what it believes is purely Israeli territory.

Because of the Green Patrol's latest activity, one can distinguish most of the Green Line quite clearly. In some cases, the difference between the two territories (Israel and the West Bank) is denoted by pines (planted by The Jewish National Fund for the same purpose; to prevent the West Bankers from planting there) on the Israeli side, and olive trees on the other side.

One of the mukhtars in a West Bank village near the Green Line said a while ago, pointing at the pine trees: "The trees here are a symbol of the differences between us. In order to prevent us from planting our olive trees, you plant these barren trees. Our trees are fruitful, but you can't plant them because the Israelis are not prepared to dirty their hands with such hard work as picking olives."

So for the time being (and it seems that it may be quite a long time), the Green Line will be used mainly to prevent the Arab villagers from planting olive trees. And as an occasional reminder of the past, it will exist for 25 hours every Yom Kippur.

The Green Line that served as a border between Israel and Jordan now exists only in the minds of the very few Israelis who still believe that such a partition is possible.

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ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND near Railway Station, Sunday morning service, 10 a.m., Tel. 02-714659.

PENTECOSTAL WORSHIP SERVICE, MTZION FELLOWSHIP, 7:30 p.m. Fri., Sat., Sun., Tel. 283964.

ST. PAUL'S (Pentecostal), 32 Shvrit Yisrael, 6:30 p.m. Saturday, Tel. 02-717988.

JERUSALEM CHRISTIAN ASSEMBLY, YMCA auditorium, 36 King David St., Tel. 232016, Sunday, 7 p.m.

JERUSALEM CHURCH OF GOD, "House Of Prayer For All People", Sat. 10:30 a.m. 18 Ein Rogel St. Tel. 718514.

TEL AVIV

IMMANUEL CHURCH (Lutheran) Tel Aviv-Yafo, 15 Rchoz Beer Holman (near 17 Rchoz Eilat) Tel. 820654, Saturday Service: 11 a.m. Service in English every Sunday at 10 a.m.

OTHER CENTRES

BAPTIST VILLAGE CONGREGATION, 2 km. north of Petah Tikva, Sunday Service: Bible study 9:30 a.m. Worship 10:30 a.m. Tel. 052-22832.

Notices in this column, which appear every Friday, cost NIS 7.60 per line, including VAT, per insertion, or NIS 22.80 per line, including VAT, per month.

WHAT'S ON

Notices in this feature are charged at NIS 7.60 per line, including VAT. Every day of the month costs NIS 151.80 per line, including VAT, per month.

JERUSALEM

TORAH TOURS of all Israel, Tel. 02-815146.

Information Centres

UJA INFORMATION CENTRE, 1 Ibn Gabirol St., Rehavia, Jerusalem. Features TV news programmes from the U.S., continual A.P. News teletext, videotapes on UJA (United Jewish Appeal) sponsored programmes in Israel. Open Sunday-Monday, 3:00-7:00 p.m. For more information call 02-246465, 02-240795. Closed Hol. Hamaod.

Conducted Tours

Tourists and Visitors. Come and see the General Israel Orphanage Home for Girls, Jerusalem, and its beautiful activities and impressively modern building. Free guided tours.

tours weekdays between 9-12, Bus No. 14, 24 or 5, Kiryat Moshe, Tel. 232821.

HEBREW UNIVERSITY

The Hebrew University will be closed for the duration of the Sukkot holiday. Tours will resume on Sunday, October 26.

AMIT WOMEN (formerly American Mizrahi Women), Free Morning Tours - Tel Aviv, Tel. 220187, 233154.

ORT. To visit our technological High Schools call Jerusalem 533141; Tel Aviv 586171, 233231, 240529; Netanya 53744.

WIZO. To visit our projects call Tel Aviv 232938; Jerusalem 226600; Haifa 88817.

PIONEER WOMEN - MA'AMAT. Morning tours, call reservations: Tel Aviv 210791.

HAIFA

TECHNION - Israel Institute of Technology presents Jack Lemmon's narration of "The Technion Experience" at the COLLEGE OF JERUSALEM VISITORS CENTRE, Tel. 04-210664, Sun.-Thur. 8:30 a.m.-2 p.m.; Fri. till noon.

WHAT'S ON IN HAIFA, dial 04-640840.

ART GUIDE

Notices in this feature are charged at NIS 7.60 per line, including VAT. Once-weekly insertion costs NIS 22.80 per line including VAT, per month.

JERUSALEM

Museums

ISRAEL MUSEUM. Exhibitions: Katif Hinnom treasure facing Jerusalem's Walls. "A Man and His Land", Moshe Dayan Collection of Animals in Ancient Art (Rockefeller). The Idea in Form, designs for the table of Three Japanese Designers, graphics and product design. Bethlehem Embroidery, dress and costume parts. Minus One Dimension, 20th century sculptors' drawings. "Moshe Gershuni - largest exhibition of his paintings, 1960-86" Jenny Holzer's "Big and Small" relative sizes in life, art and children's world. Jewels of Children's Literature. Permanent exhibitions of Archaeology, Judaism and Ethnic Art.

L.A. MAYER MUSEUM FOR ISLAMIC ART. Visiting hours: Sun.-Thurs. 10-1; 3:30-8. Fri. closed, Sat. 10-1. 2 Hapalmach St. Tel. 02-661291/2. Bus No. 15.

OLD YISHUV COURT MUSEUM. Life in the Jewish community in the Old City, mid-19th century-World War II, 6 Or Haim St., Jewish Quarter, Old City, Sun.-Thurs. 9 a.m.-4 p.m.

SIR ISAAC AND LADY EDITH WOLFSON MUSEUM at Heichal Shalom: Special Exhibition: Rosh Hashana, Yom Kippur, Succot, Shofrot. Visits to Morocco, 1979-85, photographs by Roy Mittleman. Permanent Exhibition of Judaism. Diorama Room: History of Jewish People.

Galleries

JERUSALEM MAP HOUSE, 7 Beit El St., Old City, 288338, 423647. Roberts, Turner, etc.

MISHKENOT SHA'ANANIM, Fisher Hall: J. Erwin Schenkelsch-Szelinski, The Mishkenot Portraits - Photo Exhibition. Hours: Sun.-Thurs. 5-8; Wed. Fri. 10-12; Tue. 10-8; Mon. closed.

GALLERY GIMEL, Jerusalem in Prints. Works of 17 artists. Permanent collection: Zaritzky, Malrovin, Kupferman, Cohen Gan, Kiasner, Faridat, 4 Shimo Hamelech St., Tel. 227638.

TEL AVIV

Museums

TEL AVIV MUSEUM. Exhibitions: Trends in Geometric Abstract Art. Simcha Shiman. Photographic Works, 1982-1985. Edvard Munch (prints): Death, Love and Anxiety. Print into Print - works by six Israeli artists. Frank Stella - Had Gadia. Series of prints after El Lissitzky (closing 30.10). The Museum's collection of Classical, Impressionist, Post-Impressionist and contemporary art. Visiting Hours: Sun.-Thurs. 10-2, 5-9; Sat. 11-2, 7-10; Fri. closed. **Helena Rubinstein Pavilion**: New Exhibition: Yair Garbus, "A Jew, A Frenchman and an Arab", 10 works, 1984-85. Visiting Hours: Sun.-Thurs. 10-1; 5-7; Sat. 11-2. Fri. closed.

Beth Hatefutsot: Sun., Mon., Tue., Wed., Thurs. 10-7 p.m. Fri., Sat. closed. Permanent Exhibit and Chronosphere

GENERAL ASSISTANCE

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

Jerusalem: Hory, Mt. of Olives, 287480; Balsam, Salah Eddin, 272315; Shurafat, Shul'at Road, 810108; Dar Aldawa, Herod's Gate, 282058. **Tel Aviv**: Shahr, 27 Pinkas, 441448; Sde Dov, 3 Hausner, Tachit Lamed, 428510. **Netanya**: Kupat Holim Leumi, 9 Smilansky, 38953. **Haifa**: Hanassi, 33 Sderot Hanassi, 333312.

Saturday, October 25
Jerusalem: Shaare Zedek (pediatrics, obstetrics, surgery, orthopedics, ophthalmology, Bikur Holim (internal, E.N.T.), Tel Aviv: Rokah (pediatrics), ichilov (internal, surgery). **Netanya**: Laniado.

Bat Yam 5611111 Kiryat Shmona 44334

Beersheba 47671 Netanya 22333

Dan Region 7311111 Petah Tikva 9231111

Eilat 7233 Rehovot 451333

Hadera 23233 Rishon LeZion 942333

Haifa 512333 Safed 30333

Hazor 38333 Tel Aviv 240111

Holon 803133 Tiberias 90111

* Mobile Intensive Care Unit (MICU) service in the area, around the clock.

"Eran" - Emotional First Aid, Tel. Jerusalem 227171, Tel Aviv 261112, Haifa 672222, Beersheba 418111, Netanya 36316

Rape Crisis Centre (24 hours), for help call Tel Aviv, 234819, Jerusalem - 245554, and Haifa 88791

Jerusalem Institute for Drug Problems, Tel. 683828, 663902, 14 Beithlehem Rd

The National Poison Control Centre at Rambam Hospital, phone (04)529205, for emergency calls, 24 hours a day, for information in case of poisoning.

Kupat Holim Information Centre Tel. 03-433300, 433500. Sunday-Thursdays, 2 a.m. to 8 p.m. Friday 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

FIRE 102

In emergencies dial 102. Otherwise, number of your local station is in the front of the phone directory.

FLIGHTS

24-Hours Flight Information Service: Call 03-8712484 (multi-line). Arrivals Only (Taped Message) 03-381111 (20 lines)

FIRST AID 101

In emergencies dial 101 in most parts of the country. In addition:

Ashdod 41333 Jerusalem 523133

Ashkelon 23333 Kiryat Shmona 44442

DENTAL

Tel Aviv: Dental Association clinic 48 Rehovot, Bar-Kochba, Friday 8 p.m. to midnight. Saturday 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. 2 p.m. to 10 p.m. Tel. 03-284549.

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Working hours: 8:00 a.m. - 3:30 p.m. Fridays: 8:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.
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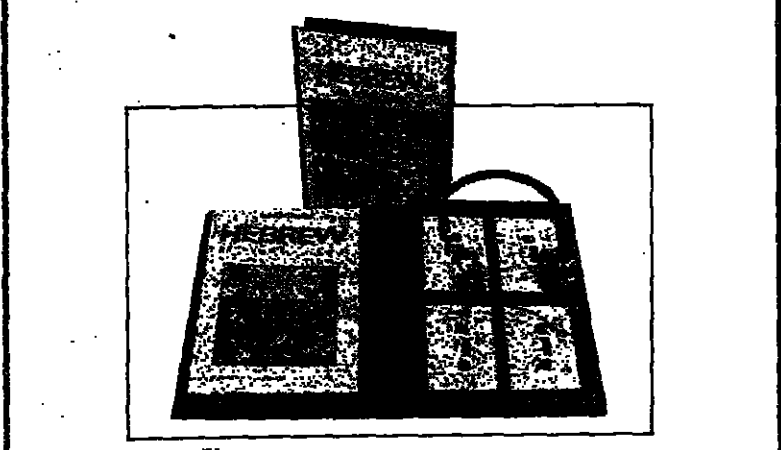
Please contact 03-293210/2.

Labour Productivity Institute - In Jerusalem -

- **Computerisation**
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Information: 30 Reh. Yafo, room 220, Tel. 02-249128, 02-249065. - Jerusalem branch -

CASSETTE/BOOK SELF-STUDY COURSE HEBREW AT YOUR EASE



The perfect way to learn the Hebrew language as spoken in Israel today - HEBREW AT YOUR EASE starts with the basic alphabet, progressing step-by-step to increasingly more complex usages of the language.

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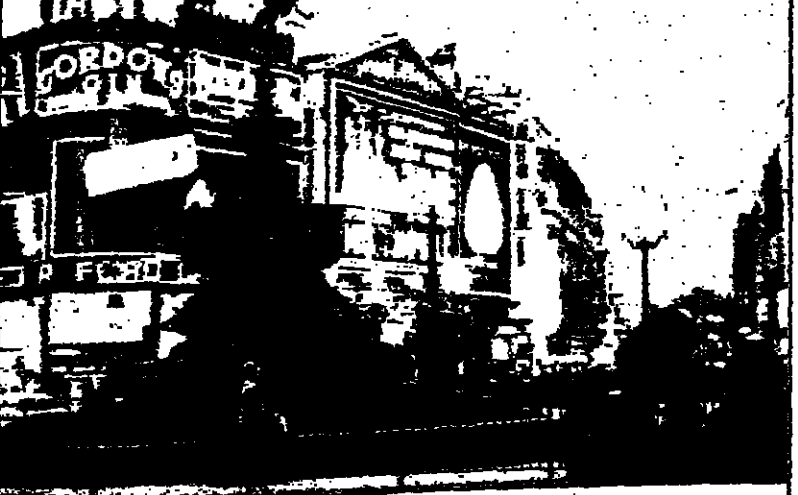
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Once again, the renowned Zions Tours LONDON THEATRE TOUR NOV. 23-30



8 days, 4 fabulous shows incl. Les Miserables, La Cage aux Folles, 2 tours - theatres, galleries, museums, shops, sights. Round trip El Al (stay can be extended), convenient White House Hotel, FREE London Explorer public transport ticket (worth \$23), breakfasts, transfers, optional daily tour guide and more. Exclusively offered to Jerusalem Post readers \$749.

ZIONTOURS JERUSALEM, 23 Hillel St., Jerusalem. Tel. 02-233326-7/8.

In Tel Aviv, call Yared at GreenTours 03-656248

Ma'ariv THE JERUSALEM POST

Advertisements can be placed in Luah Ma'ariv at advertising agencies and Luah Ma'ariv offices only. Classified advertisements reaching the Luah Ma'ariv head office by 5 p.m. on Thursday will appear in this section on Friday.

For sale, luxurious delicatessen/butchery, prestigious, excellent location in Tel Aviv. \$100,000 investment, for serious only. POB 1380, Tel Aviv.

For interesting project in tourism and leisure time field, in Israel and abroad, exclusive representatives required throughout Israel (guaranteed). Main office, Tel Aviv, 02-240176-7; Haifa, 04-63371.

For sale, hairdressing salon in 5 star hotel. 02-625311/1178.

Haifa Studios, film production for cinema and TV, for factories, institutions, promotion films, industrial, publicity, advertising in all languages - quality production. 04-35012-3.

Interesting project for religious population requires senior manager/partner, preferably with connections in religious sector. For appointment: 02-340176-7.

Metal (factory) working for export (million dollars) in USA, for sale, family reasons. With offers, write to POB 51648, Tel Aviv, for factory.

National and international tenders for all branches (Carnegie) Tenders, 7 Derech Petach Tikva, 30 years, 02-61102.

Business centre, for sale, working shop for meat, sausage and canned goods. 02-451920. 02-8899, evenings.

Sale (possible rent), 12 rooms, Ben Yehuda, 02-27063. 02-21878.

Seeking to buy insurance agency in Petach Tikva with clients (elementary fee). Apply in writing with details to POB 757, Petach Tikva, for insurance (agency) reasons.

We're establishing a business in the service field which has standards uncomparable in Israel. Looking for silent investor for approx. NIS 250,000. Please write to POB 1565, Mevaseret Zion.

Working office house, key money, tables outside, equipment. 194 Ben Yehuda.

Young man, experienced in finance management to manage business partnership possible. POB 1314.

Accepting bookkeeping, reports, taxes, independent and company laws. 02-411366.

Contractor seeking 100,000-150,000 investor to build villa. 02-25062.

Dynamic marketing agency interested in serious offers. 02-342428.

Experienced business consultant, resident of German visiting Israel, accepting serious offers for Germany. 02-547621.

Hod Hasharon, rental, minimalist, 214sq.m., equipment for sale. 02-924479, 02-45092.

Key money, on Haifa near Kikar Hama'ariv, 2 large + dinette, for office/rooming/hotel + dinette, for office/rooming/hotel. 02-73877.

North, available, certified garage and agency for German vehicles, popular, established and long-standing. 02-927005, evenings.

Loans

Willing to lend sums for mortgage + guarantee at accepted interest rate. 02-650741, Goldenberg.

Halls

Bat Yam industrial area, rental, 25sq.m., 02-516777.

Bat Yam, 100sq.m., hall to let, power, 02-866999.

For rent, hall 240sq.m., 3rd floor, 180sq.m., in Kikar Hama'ariv, Petach Tikva - Tel Aviv road, for commerce, entertainment or electronics. 02-911581.

Industrial hall required, ground floor, vicinity of Givon Yehonatan, Nahlat Yitzhak, 02-716665.

Hadar Yosef also possible, up to 400sq.m., with phone and power. 02-218968, 02-10516.

Near Dizengoff, bargain, hall 240sq.m., La'an, 02-20450-5.

Industrial Premises

Kiryat Anich, for rent, 150sq.m., for lease, power, ground, 02-77705.

Required, industrial building for food, 400-500sq.m., Dan region. 5680803.

For sale/rent, industrial halls and structures, all sizes, near Ramat Hasharon industrial area, 02-492940.

Bat Yam, 135sq.m., 2nd floor, power, phone, 02-804063, 02-71011.

Holon, rental, 350sq.m., 1st floor, power, phone, 02-803695.

Industrial hall required, ground floor, Givon Yehonatan, Nahlat Yitzhak and environs, possible Shikun Dan and Hadar Yosef, up to 400sq.m. + phone + power. 02-218968, 02-10516.

Rental, 300-ground floor, 250-1st floor, power, phone + crane. 02-798602.

Rental, Holon, approx. 180sq.m., structure + gallery, 02-716665.

803sq.m., work; 2591898, home, Avraham.

Sale, modular pre-fabricated structure, portable, beautiful, for residence, including water + power. 02-342922.

Tel Aviv, Florentin, Salame, 500sq.m. + shed + airconditioned office, power, asphalt, 02-46704.

On Yehuda, rental, 500sq.m., industrial structure + phone, 02-716665.

Petach Tikva, structure, 40 + yard, shed, 450, 02-702635, 02-740042, Zvi.

Ramona, buildings, halls for offices, laboratories, for display and trade. 02-29674, 02-24790.

Tel Aviv, monthly rental, 500sq.m., office, power, asphalt, 02-77705.

Insurance agent requires flat, 3-4 rooms. 02-72224, 02-23252, work; 02-87120, home.

Mikve Yisrael, Tel Aviv, 100sq.m., rental, 02-23252, monthly, 02-87120, home.

Rental, 114sq.m., divided + airconditioned, phone, Ramat Gan, 02-73705.

Sale, Dorech Petach Tikva (opposite Haifa), 200sq.m., 17 phone lines, airconditioning, parking, high standard. 02-331254.

Special bargain, sale, office room, in office building, Rehov Hama'ariv (Derech Petach Tikva), 02-68481, work.

For rent, Tel Aviv, 14 rooms in law office, 02-42606, evenings and weekends.

Central Hall + 10 rooms, parking 250sq.m., T.D.M., 02-44653.

Petach Tikva centre, offices, monthly rent for self-employed. 02-24466.

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Days, 3 adjacent plots, Rehov Haifa, 02-33377.

For sale, plot, Ramat Eyal, 1/2 dunam, 33434, 344287.

Shops

Dizengoff Centre, corner shop, 2nd floor, 24sq.m., rental, 02-7317192.

North Plaza, rental, large shop, 50sq.m., phone, power and storage. 02-412621.

Private, shop required, rental, Gush Dan, in exclusive or busy location. 02-784534.

Ramat Aviv Gimmel commercial centre, Rehov Hama'ariv, 02-68481, work.

For rent, Tel Aviv, 14 rooms in law office, 02-42606, evenings and weekends.

Central Hall + 10 rooms, parking 250sq.m., T.D.M., 02-44653.

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Pretty and educated widow, 60, seeks interesting, reliable unit. 68, Star phone number, POB 742, Rehov Haifa, 02-33377.

Religious, charming single, 30, seeks religious, educated, pleasant bachelor for serious purpose. POB 29992, Haifa.

Single, 32, pretty, graduate with quality, sensitive and positive, seeks suitable and serious for marriage. POB 22020, Tel Aviv, 529 Lamed.

Single, 23, religious, graduate, serious, sensitive, quality, seeking suitable serious partner for marriage. POB 22020, Tel Aviv, 529 Lamed.

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30-35, cultured Sabra(n) with hobbies, unavailable, seeks in Haifa, coked, will say it nicely and with flowers to 40 year old(40). POB 3367, Haifa.

Hall at our disposal and are seeking to join more young and beautiful men from 17-25 for introductions, exchange of ideas and music. POB 31451, Tel Aviv.

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Interested in 40-45, for serious purpose. POB 627, Rehovot.

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SOME WEEKS ago the head of the Treasury's Budgets Division, Aaron Fogel, prepared a plan for a devaluation of the shekel. According to Fogel's plan, it would take place early in January, alongside the reduction in customs scheduled for January 1, in accordance with the existing agreements between Israel and the European Economic Community.

When Fogel presented his plan to Bank of Israel Governor Michael Bruno, he met with a cold reaction. The same happened when he presented his plan to Finance Minister Moshe Nissim. Neither the minister nor the governor was prepared to risk rocking the boat of stability by implementing what they consider an unnecessary devaluation.

But Fogel's step reflects an acute and real dilemma haunting the Treasury's top echelons. As already widely reported in the last few days, the government is faced with the threat of a potentially huge deficit in the coming year's budget. In Fogel's opinion, devaluation might avoid the need to compensate exporters for the rise in wages and other costs.

The Treasury's problem is a "simple" one: it needs to find a way to reduce income tax rates; increase spending on social services and defence; make a payment of almost NIS 8 billion to holders of maturing internal debt, including holders of

bank shares worth NIS 1.9b.; reform the capital market; and to absorb a reduction in employers' contributions to the National Insurance Institute and the loss of revenue caused by customs reductions.

Obviously, the way out of this imbroglio is to cut the budget. Treasury officials are talking about cuts of some \$400 million over and above the sums axed this year, which would mean that the basis for next year's budget could be some \$750 million below the figure for this year.

What and where to cut? Big spenders like the defence, education and health ministries are not only unlikely to agree to a further slash in their budgets, but will probably even demand a rise in their funding. Finance Minister Moshe Nissim has ruled out new or higher taxes. This leaves Treasury planners with but one way out, based on a package of subsidies' cuts, the traditional approach for reducing government deficit.

But cutting subsidies for basic

commodities and for exporters would mean hikes in their prices, and reducing supports for exporters would entail devaluing the shekel. Such moves would bring about an immediate jump in inflation, and would virtually spell the end of the economic stabilization plan. Moreover, one has to take into account the political implications of such a measure.

PRIME Minister Yitzhak Shamir is not likely to give his approval to a programme that would increase the pace of price rises. Obviously he has no desire to be known as the man who let inflation go up, after Shimon Peres made such efforts to bring it down in the last two years. Shamir would be totally correct in doubting the political wisdom of such a package of moves. Similar plans were not effective in the past, and only resulted in galloping inflation. They have about the same chances of succeeding this year.

Shamir could also ask Nissim to

delay some of the proposed reforms in the tax system and the capital market, thus saving several hundred millions of dollars. But Nissim has pledged himself to these reforms, despite the opposition among Treasury top officials to a tax overhaul, and Shamir knows he needs some economic achievements to balance those of his predecessor.

Shamir's possible opposition to a package of subsidies cuts and devaluation would also reflect "professional" considerations as well. Some of his closer advisers on economic affairs include people who for years opposed such policy, arguing that it leads nowhere. Their ideas were implemented in the economic stabilization plan, when planners like Michael Bruno accepted them. These aides are now actively planning the reforms in the tax system and the capital market.

The clash between the supporters of devaluation and its opponents could paralyse the decision-making process. And an impasse in drafting

an economic policy for the near future could lead to a political crisis, and eventually even to elections. Nothing would please Shimon Peres and the Alignment more than fighting an election campaign on economic issues, blaming the Likud for the unhappy direction of the economy.

Here one must mention the presence of Minister-without-Portfolio Yitzhak Moda'i within the cabinet. Nissim's failure to cope with a budget crisis would be used by Moda'i in the internal struggle in their Liberal Party. One has only to remember what happens when Moda'i gives free rein to his tongue to imagine the extent of the political turmoil awaiting the Likud and its titular head.

CLEARLY the budget for 1987 will be one of the most "political" ones in recent years. It will be marked by growing dispute about regional priorities between the Alignment, which wants to develop the Negev, Galilee and the Golan, and the Likud, which wants to renew the settlement drive in the West Bank and Gaza. What makes the landscape even gloomier is that the

budget for fiscal 1987/88 will be only the "general rehearsal" of what will happen in 1988/89, an election year, which will also be the year when the bulk of the bank shares in the arrangement mature.

Coming to the aid of Shamir is the possibility of selling state-owned corporations as a way of raising money to fill the Treasury's empty tills. This would probably entail taking a leaf from the book of the British Tories and embarking on a policy of privatization through floating of shares in the stock exchange, instead of the traditional, and unsuccessful attempt at publishing tenders and selling assets directly to local or foreign investors.

The Alignment, nominally a socialist party, would find it hard to oppose this move, which in fact accords with what its leaders think should be done. This would also please the Reagan administration, since it would symbolize the government's determination to reduce its role in the economy.

True, privatization would mean creating private monopolies managed and controlled by a small number of powerful businessmen, but monopoly power is the last thing that preoccupies the men at the helm.

But even privatization has its limitations from a political point of view. First, it would severely limit the capacity of ministers to appoint

their allies and protégés to senior posts. For some, like Industry and Trade Minister Ariel Sharon, the appointment of political clients to company boards or using companies to benefit favoured friends, is part of building of a power base. Thus, ministers are not likely to collaborate with a policy of privatization if it entails political losses for themselves.

Even if Shamir and Nissim overcome this accepted opposition, nobody can promise them that the public will be willing to invest in the purchase of state-owned companies, although experience in other countries suggests that there are grounds for optimism in this area. More serious is the argument that the government has yet to face a bigger storm in 1988/89, and therefore has to leave some cards in its hand. This limits the sums that can be obtained this year from privatization.

The battle of the budget begins next week, after the heads of the Treasury report back to the finance minister on their recommendations for the coming year. It will be a battle marked by party considerations and one fought in far from favourable conditions. If one, however, takes a long perspective and thinks about fiscal years 1987/88 and 1988/89, one realizes that the current fiscal year will be looked back on as an oasis of tranquility.

Government could gain by getting out of business

David Krivine hears about the arguments for privatization, which means more than just selling off state-owned companies.

IF A NEW economic theme has emerged in the West during the Eighties, it is privatization. Israelis take this to mean just the sale of government companies, a popular subject now that the Treasury portfolio is in the hands of Liberal Party ministers (first Yitzhak Moda'i, then Moshe Nissim). But there is more to it than that.

As concerns the sale of state-owned companies, Labour stalwart Pinhas Sapir was as long as 30 years ago, all in favour. The head of the U.S. Operations Mission in Israel tried in my presence (I was a government official then) to sweet-talk him into promoting private enterprise.

Sapir, then minister of commerce and industry, cut the man short with a genial smile. "Anybody wanting to purchase our government companies is welcome," he declared. "And you know what we shall do with the money? We'll build more government companies - and we'll be ready to sell them too."

What Sapir wanted was more industries in Israel. If the private sector did not build them, the public sector would. The big investments - El Al, Zim, Dead Sea Works, Israel Electric Corporation, the telephone network - these were created by the public sector because nobody else could do the job. The private businessmen did not have enough money.

The only investors in Israel who can afford to buy even a chunk of

these huge conglomerations today are consortiums like Koor and Clal, which are already overloaded with subsidiaries. Ze'ev Refua, head of the State Companies Authority in the Treasury, appears to be dividing his efforts in two. He has a list of smaller companies like Zion Cables and the Maman Airfreight Company, which might find buyers locally. The bigger packages are likely to be reserved for the foreign market.

Not the very biggest ones though, like Israel Chemicals Ltd. (ICL) or Bezek, worth over \$1 billion each. They are a mouthful even for American tycoons. On offer to foreign buyers are medium-sized undertakings like Paz Petroleum, which is worth between \$100m. and \$150m.

REFUA's first success was his disposal of the government's share in Haifa Chemicals to Aryeh Genger. If the truth be told, Genger already had controlling ownership of the company before taking over the government's minority holding.

The question remains: why the search for a single buyer or group of buyers? Equity can be marketed to the general public through the stock exchange. Is that not better? Why this preoccupation with selling companies or holdings en bloc?

Investors do not mind lending to a government but do not relish going into partnership with it, because government companies are not free agents. Eytan Raff, chairman of Paz, elucidates: "What is the difference between Paz and Delek? (Delek is a privately owned petroleum company.)"

"In Delek the board has the last word. If it wants to diversify by putting money into something unconnected with the marketing of fuel, like a shopping mall, it can do so. It decides on the basis of profitability."

"Paz is a national company. We are required to make profits, admittedly, but must not deviate from our national task. Thus we cannot invest where we please. We must stick to the fuel business."

"All our big decisions have to be referred back. We cannot increase capital, make investments exceeding a certain size or establish daughter companies without the explicit authority in each case of the Ministerial Economic Committee."

Though he was himself formerly a senior government official, serving as accountant-general from 1979-83, Raff views these restraints as an obstacle to the optimal functioning of any company as a money-making outfit.

Refua takes up the point. "The foreign investor will not buy shares in a company whose policy may be influenced by extraneous considerations." A typical example is the Bromide Group, a profitable subsidiary of ICL, which is about to float \$40m. of equity in the U.S. stock market.

Says Yoram Ziv, head of ICL: "The sale will leave 80 per cent of the ownership in our hands, meaning the government's hands. The American sponsors have made a stipulation. They will not underwrite the share issue unless the Bromide Group is exempted from three clauses in the State-owned Companies Law."

The three clauses are the core of that law. They require that wages in the company be subject to control by the Treasury; that the Treasury have the power to overrule the board on dividend policy; and that the company be run according to business principles - which is fixed by the underwriters, except for the proviso that follows: "unless the government decides otherwise."

No man in his senses will put his money into an enterprise subject to these three reservations; and indeed the government has agreed to cancel them for the Bromide Group, as requested.

THE EXISTENCE of the State-owned Companies Law is one reason for the attempt to sell Paz in its entirety. If it ceases to be a government firm, the legal restraints will lapse automatically and the new owner can operate the concern as he pleases. Yet disposing of such a massive unit presents difficulties. There has been talk of finding a buyer since 1981, when the government's one-third holding became two-thirds on the acquisition of Sir Isaac Wolfson's shares.

A particular holdup is doubt about the future. What does the government have in mind for Israel's fuel industry? Latest idea, ventilated by Energy Minister Moshe Shahal, is to free the branch from all controls. Hitherto the big three, Paz, Delek and Sonol, have shared the market.

Henceforth they might have to compete, with the advantage that they can trade more freely, refining the oil where they please. This liberalization, if it goes through, should make Paz more marketable; but potential bidders are unlikely to take the risk before they know where things stand.

Perhaps disposal on the stock market would be easier after all. This method received a boost last week when a floatation by the Dead Sea Perlase Company, another ICL subsidiary, was over-subscribed three times. Refua handled this transaction too and is delighted with the result.

Only 12.5 per cent of the stock was presented, priced at \$5m., so it could be accommodated on the Tel Aviv bourse, and the brisk demand it encountered must be considered encouraging. Next on offer will be 30 per cent of the Jerusalem Economic Corporation. Is this sale of shares then not a better way of off-loading state-owned enterprises, even at the price of suspending the Government Companies Law, at least for placements through stock markets abroad?

Yoram Ziv takes the matter further. "Privatization," he states, "is not a junk-sale of government assets." It is something more complex, an attitude of mind, a way of running things. In essence the authorities can privatize a company without selling it at all.

THE PROBLEM of state bureaucracy, according to Ziv, is not who owns a company but how it is organized. Shares in large modern corporations belong to all sorts of people and change hands from day to day. They can belong to a government, a local authority, a trade union or to private shareholders - it makes no difference, Ziv stresses. What counts is two things: that the board be in charge, and that it be required to do one thing only: serve the company's interests.

The trouble in Israel is that the government retains powers of intervention in the companies it owns, though it does not have to. The

Jewish Agency possesses powers of intervention in Bank Leumi. It does not exercise them, and the bank operates to all intents and purposes like a private company.

A concern can be state-owned and still be an efficient business. "The Norwegian government owns 51 per cent of Norsk Hydro, the country's largest firm," Ziv points out. "Dutch State Mines (DSM) in Holland are state-owned. You would not notice, because the government behaves like an ordinary shareholder."

Intervention means that the government has other fish to fry. It will use the company to serve the public interest, which does not necessarily coincide with the company's interest. Yitzhak Moda'i when finance minister wanted to mop up purchasing power, so he ordered all government companies to pay dividends last year to the Treasury, though many had already re-invested their profits.

It may be argued in defence of his measure that the nation's needs should always come first. But not everything that the Treasury does is perfect. Experience suggests that the

to channel the funds at their disposal into developing infrastructure. TIDC's capital was increased overnight from IL10m. to IL200m. (this was in 1979). The money was spent on giving the place a bit of character by building lagoons, beach-front promenades and so on.

"It worked. Eilat became a place that people wanted to visit. There was a rush to buy land, and hotels sprang up of their own accord without the need for special incentives (other than the normal ones available under the Capital Investments Law)."

THE government still has nation-building tasks (creating new water resources, building the Mediterranean-Dead Sea Canal, extending the railway system), and its energies should be concentrated on this type of venture. But there is room for privatization in the application of such national development plans as well.

Needed is a division of labour. Governments have enough to do governing the country. They should sub-contract business activities, even those concerned with national

authorities do not know much about privatization. Refua goes further: "Some companies won't find a buyer because they have no business prospects: Israel Shipyards for example."

What makes him think this veteran undertaking has no future? Britain's shipbuilding industry is in a bad way too. The Redhead yard in South Shields folded in 1982. It was worth what its junk would fetch.

Eighty of the dismissed workers pooled their severance pay and offered to buy Redhead. They were granted easy terms. In October 1983 it opened again, employing initially 22 of its 80 new shareholders as workers. By January 1984 the personnel had risen to 110 with the expectation of reaching 150.

The whole character of the enterprise changed. The new firm's brochure advertised "a guarantee of no strikes, no overtime bans, no demarcation disputes, sensible flexibility and minimum lost time." (I am quoting from "Dismantling the State" by Dr. Madsen Pirie, president of the Adam Smith Institute in London.)

TO PRIVATIZE a firm is to make it work for private profit. It is amazing how that challenge charges up human energies. The year's end profit-and-loss statement, as we have said, is a yardstick measuring performance. The lack of such a yardstick makes performance flag.

A study was undertaken in the U.S. of 645,000 pupils in 4,000 schools. Results in each school were compared with outlay per pupil, size of class, quality of equipment, modernity of buildings, etc.

According to Norman Macrae (in a survey prepared for the London Economist) the report's conclusions "were shattering to any thinking person who read it." No connection was found. The amount of money put into the schools did not determine the quality of their educational output, nor did the average size of class or any of the other familiar considerations. The only thing that affected the pupils' achievements was the quality of teaching.

The conclusion drawn in the study was that financial investment is useful only when results can be tested in balance-sheet terms. When they cannot be tested, it is money down the drain.

Britain is introducing the capitalism system in schools. The government will pay the state schools a fee per capita. Schools will then compete with each other to attract pupils. They will no longer be able to rest on their laurels, they will have to be good, or else go under.

This suggests that privatization should not be confined to government-owned companies; the whole public service needs gingering up. E.S. Savas was first deputy administrator of New York under mayor John Lindsay. A disastrous snowstorm took a week to clear up, and Savas was asked to find out why.

He discovered (he says) that collecting solid waste by the New York City Department of Sanitation cost \$49 a ton. Private firms were able to do it for \$19.

It is amazing what the authorities are beginning to do in different countries to firm out: air-traffic control, fire-fighting, the delivery of mail. Interurban bus services were recently deregulated in Thatcher's anti-socialist Britain. Private companies provide bus services from London to Scotland "based on high-quality in-coach services, with toilets, airline style meals and video films."

A leading personality in public transport observed that "with a £2 fare from London to Birmingham, it is now arguably cheaper than hitch-hiking."

The Israel government is trying to privatize the production of official publications by dissolving the Government Printer. Also recommended is a dissolution of the Public Works Department. There is no question that all these operations, right down to street-cleaning, could be done better and at lower cost by private contractors, not because they are better individuals, but because their living is at stake.

If privatization was done on a large scale, the overblown public sector with its 400,000 employees would shrink, making possible the resumption of economic growth in Israel.



Bezek's new office in Jerusalem. The company is worth over \$1 billion. (Zoom 77)

nation's needs are generally best served by letting firms, public and private, go about their business undisturbed.

ZIV distinguishes between agencies performing a task which only the government can do and those engaged in activities which anyone can do. He calls the former government-owned companies, the latter government-owned companies.

A government company works like a government department, performs a government function and is financed out of the Treasury's budget. An example is Icoflex, the Israel Fairs and Exhibitions Company, which Ziv headed in his younger days. "If the authorities want them to open a trade fair in Katmandu, there is no point in arguing that one in Chicago would be more profitable." The government's motives in this case are not necessarily business motives.

Government-owned companies, on the other hand, are those whose interests are purely commercial. Do not even they have special tasks? Ziv: "If they have, the tasks should be spelled out and the board be left to do the job. Such assignments ought to be very general though: Israel Chemicals is required to exploit raw materials in the Negev, El Al is required to develop Israel's air services - that sort of thing."

"Any more specific purpose can best be achieved indirectly. Instead of giving orders to the company, the government could more sensibly supply the necessary inducements or create the right business climate, so that some company or other will do what is required at its own initiative and in the service of its own interests."

He looks back to the days when he was director-general of what is now called the Industry and Trade Ministry. Attempts were being made to build up Eilat as a holiday resort. "I must say that Gideon Pat (then the minister) and Tommy Leitersdorf (head of the Tourist Industry Development Corporation or TIDC) made a change of policy which contributed remarkably to the development of the Red Sea town."

"Instead of perpetually badgering businessmen with more tax and loan privileges to build hotels which never came into existence, they decided

development, to independent companies working on a profit-and-loss basis. If government departments run a business, things go wrong."

They are prone to wastefulness. It is understandable, says Ziv, the rules are different. Civil servants are not subject to the rigorous discipline of the market-place. They respond, for example, to humanistic considerations, and are reluctant to fire redundant workers. They keep departments going that accomplish estimable things but that the country can do without.

Success to them is the approval of their superiors, who are mostly vote-seeking politicians. A businessman's success depends on his balance sheet. That makes him hard-boiled. It also makes him concentrate absolutely on the job in hand, however thankless, because otherwise he could be bankrupt.

He will appoint the right people on the board because his money is at stake. The politician is ready to put on the board those to whom he owes a favour or to whom the party owes a favour. His money is not at stake, nor is the party's; their political interests are.

Political appointments on the board of state-owned companies are an accepted practice in Israel. The process has intensified now that both big parties are in power, each wanting to extend its foothold where possible. Attempts have been made by Industries Minister Ariel Sharon, unsuccessfully so far, to politicize management as well.

There is increased argument among thinking people that the further away a government company gets from politics and politicians and the closer to the world of commerce, the better for its welfare and profitability.

THE ABOVE views are popularly believed in Israel to concern only what Yoram Ziv calls state-owned companies, but not government-owned institutions. Ze'ev Refua again: "One cannot sell off undertakings that are performing a public service, like Netivei Ayalon (Tel Aviv's urban development concern), or the Sea Officers School, or the Mikve Israel Agricultural College, or the Amidar housing company, or the Israel Museum."

Can't one? It seems that the Israeli

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MARKET PLACE

Road to ruin?

Uriel Linn is one of the few Knesset members to have made a name for himself as a person who talks sense, sticks to the point and is prepared to get stuck in to bread-and-butter issues, instead of the usual pompous rhetoric that his peers tend to indulge in. Because, before joining the 120 elite leaders of the nation, he was a senior Treasury official, he speaks with authority on economic issues. But his peculiar strength is that he homes in on matters that are both highly pertinent and within the ability of the authorities to remedy.

Linn's latest effort is worthy of close attention. A letter to the finance minister dated October 24 finds him riding one of his main hobby-horses: the decline of investment in the road system. It is best to start directly with his figures, which we reproduce without any guarantees, since Linn himself admits that they are based on very different assessments from those of the budget division of the Treasury.

For instance, he claims that NIS 29 million, 42 per cent of the car-licensing fees that transferred to local authorities, is not used for investment in the road system, while official figures apparently assume that it is.

Starting on safe ground, Linn notes that the number of vehicles on the road increased 137 per cent from 1972 to 1985, or in numbers from 327,000 to 776,000. The amount invested in the road system, however, fell in this period 80 per cent in real terms (using constant October 1982 dollars) from \$154m. in 1972 to \$32m. in 1985. In terms of the amount invested per vehicle, the slump is even more disastrous, falling from \$471 to \$41, or 92 per cent. Other figures show the same pattern: Investment in the road system as a percentage of total investment in the economy fell from 1.9 per cent in 1972 to 0.6 per cent in 1985, a 70 per cent decline. As a percentage of gross national product, it fell from 0.6 per cent to 0.11 per cent, or 82 per cent less. Finally, and in comparison with the 137 per cent increase in the vehicle fleet, the amount of roads available grew by only 25 per cent.

Linn details how things began to slip in the 1970s, and have got very much worse since 1980. He demands that the trend be reversed in the coming 1987 budgetary year, even though the budget as a whole needs to be cut. Ignoring even the human and economic cost of traffic accidents, he says the absence of investment in roads results in fuel wastage, wear and tear to vehicles, loss of time and productivity and extra transport costs for goods. He backs his statements up with figures from the main expert on this subject, Prof. Moshe Becker of the Technion, whose studies have shown that an investment programme of \$120m. over five years could produce savings to the economy of \$500m. This is a rate of return that far surpasses anything available in almost any other sector, and there are numerous other well-informed people who attest to the validity of this thesis.

Linn concludes his current plea to his fellow-Liberal-Moshe Nissim with a warning and a threat. The former is that all talk of growth is nonsense. If we do not start investing in the transport infrastructure, and that if this is not done soon the economy will deteriorate into a state of backwardness. Some 60,000 new vehicles hit the roads every year, he points out. One might add that the results of more cars on the same roads are available for inspection to every citizen in the main cities and towns every day of the week, especially in the rush hours and most especially on Fridays and on Sunday mornings.

The threat is that if the Treasury doesn't budget more money for the roads, Linn will renew his campaign to legislate the need for a fixed proportion of the road taxes to be directed to this end - something that Nissim has already announced his fierce opposition to.

Our only argument with Linn is his failure to refer to the tremendous possibilities available through increasing the rail network, particularly in the greater Tel Aviv area and around Haifa Bay. But presumably the argument of not shooting for too much in one go applies here as well.

Another issue that surfaced again yesterday is somewhat tied to the foregoing. The Treasury was reported as favouring a cut in fuel prices to the consumer, while the Energy Ministry is opposed. The suspicion is that the Treasury wants to use oil prices to manipulate the consumer price index lower, while the energy crowd say crude prices are stable-to-higher while Israeli consumer fuel prices are low by European standards. Lower prices, they add, would encourage more travel, with various negative results.

Lay on to this the Linn argument over lack of road infrastructure, and the whole thing begins to come together. We would also add our usual line to this long-running inter-ministerial argument, namely that fuel prices should be if anything raised, and that the money saved from lower world prices should be removed from the Fuel Authority and other secretive agencies that the government has set up, and distributed throughout the whole economy as tax reductions - which the Treasury, of course, says it cannot afford.

Food processor unable to pay bills Receiver named for Pri Ze

The Tel Aviv District Court yesterday appointed a temporary receiver for the Hadera-based food processor Pri Ze Growers Ltd. The action came a day after the company announced it could no longer pay its bills and laid off its 250 workers.

Eliyahu Vinograd, deputy president of the court, named attorney Lipa Meir as receiver at the request of Bank Leumi, reportedly the largest of Pri Ze's creditors.

The company is said to have debts of \$15 million, of which some \$9m. is owed to Leumi and \$3.5m. to Banks Hapoalim and Mizrahi.

Meir's job will be to take an accounting of the company's assets and put its finances into order. Observers said that it was likely he would be charged with re-organizing the company, albeit with far fewer

workers, rather than to shut it down and sell off its assets.

In presenting its case to the court yesterday, Leumi noted that Pri Ze had been experiencing severe financial difficulties for several months, which culminated in its announcement to the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange Wednesday, saying it would be unable to continue operations or pay its suppliers because its banks refused further credit.

Trading in Pri Ze shares was suspended as of Wednesday.

In releasing Pri Ze's announcement, the exchange noted that one of the company's external directors, Yosef Geva, had tendered his resignation on October 17 without explanation. The exchange added that his departure was not formally announced until October 21.

The background to the company's

collapse is rooted in the flight abroad of Tel Aviv brokers Yosi Salant and Hagi Blich, whose FIT brokerage firm held the bulk of the Pri Ze shares on behalf of kibbutz buying organizations in the Upper Galilee and the south. In the aftermath of the closure of FIT, it was discovered that Salant and Blich had used the kibbutzim's shares in Pri Ze for their own needs. That meant, in effect that the kibbutzim no longer controlled Pri Ze, since the shares were no longer traceable.

In the meantime, the company's business was suffering from the sharp fall in world orange juice prices, and the leadership vacuum that developed after the FIT scandal broke in March. Without management, direct Pri Ze was like a captain-less ship in a storm; its foundering became a matter of time.

Dollar posts sharp rise on yen

NEW YORK (Reuters). - The dollar, underpinned by some surprising strength in economic data released yesterday, registered sharp gains in currency trading here yesterday.

The strongest rise came at the expense of the yen, which came under heavy selling pressure overseas. The Japanese currency ended the day at 159.15 on the dollar, compared with 115.67 at Wednesday's close.

The dollar also gained on the Deutschmark, pushing past the two-month barrier to close at 2.0115 from 1.963 at Wednesday's finish.

The strong dollar caused gold futures to drop through its key technical support. Gold for delivery in December fell \$11.20 to \$417.50 an ounce, violating this week's low of \$419.50.

WORLD BUSINESS IN BRIEF

'Opec output likely to be less than agreed'

LONDON (Reuters). - Kuwaiti Oil Minister Ali Al-Khalifa Al-Sabah said yesterday he thought Opec output in the coming months would be less than the 17 million barrels a day agreed this week in Geneva.

In a clear reference to the war between Opec members Iran and Iraq, Sheikh Ali said that "for a variety of reasons" certain countries would not be able to meet allocated output quotas.

Analysts said Iran has been unable to meet its quota of 2.3 million barrels daily because of repeated attacks by Iraq on its export installations. Iraq faces setbacks in its two-million barrel-a-day allocation due to the temporary closure of a key export pipeline via Saudi Arabia to the Red Sea port of Yanbu.

Meanwhile, the futures market in New York gave a vote of no confidence Wednesday to the production-control agreement worked out by Opec and its ability to move oil prices higher. "The oil market was weaker than it's been in many weeks," said Richard Marose, an analyst with Geldermann Inc. brokerage firm.

Benchmark West Texas intermediate crude oil settled 16 cents to 49 cents lower in the various monthly deliveries, with the contract for delivery in December at \$15.19 a barrel.

TOKYO STOCKS ended an eight-day losing streak with a record rally yesterday, but most brokers said it was too soon to say that the market's fortunes had changed.

The Nikkei Stock average soared a one-day record 488.72 points to close at 16,308.27, after falling 1,830.68 points over the past eight sessions.

Brokers remained cautious about the market's outlook, because cash-rich corporations, whose buying fuelled the last rally, kept away from the market yesterday. "We need a catalyst for a lasting reversal, but there have been no new themes or changes in the market's underpinnings," a foreign analyst said.

U.S. CONSUMER PRICES rose 0.3 per cent in September, after climbing 0.2 per cent in August, the Labour Department reported yesterday. At the same time, the Commerce Department reported the biggest jump in orders for durable goods in nearly two years. New orders received by U.S. factories rose 4.9 per cent in September, after falling 2.2 per cent in August.

The increase in consumer prices continued a pattern of moderate inflation that has taken the consumer-price index 1.8 per cent higher in the 12-month period ended on September 30.

GENERAL MOTORS CORP., the world's biggest automobile manufacturer, reported a sharp third-quarter drop in profits Wednesday and announced plans to close some of its plants.

GM said net profit in the three months had plunged 49 per cent to \$264 million, compared with the third quarter of 1985.

GM blamed the third-quarter fall on a 15 per cent slide in car sales and on the high cost of the loan incentives it began offering in September to stimulate sales of 1986 models before the start of the 1987 sales year.

GM said it would close a number of assembly plants between now and 1987 under its modernization programme but did not say how many.

Bank Hapoalim unveils plans to spin off brokerage operation

By PINHAS LANDAU

Bank Hapoalim said it plans to set up a subsidiary offering portfolio-management services and introduce a cadre of highly qualified securities counsellors into about one-quarter of its branches to advise customers.

Under the plan, Hapoalim's remaining branches will provide general information and accept client's buy and sell orders, but will not engage in counselling.

Unlike Banks Leumi and Discount, Hapoalim has yet to propose a new framework for the management of its mutual fund subsidiary, but like Leumi, it is seeking to establish a specialized unit, outside of the bank proper, to manage customers' portfolios and thereby compete directly with non-bank brokers in this field. The banks have been forced to form independent mutual fund operations at the behest of the Bejski Commission, which found the current system to create potential

conflicts of interest.

Hapoalim seems to be going its own way by trying to retain as many securities functions in as many branches as possible in an effort to maintain as broad a range of services as possible within existing and anticipated regulations.

Hapoalim said it had already begun training over 100 staff members who have been providing investment advice to bring them a higher standard of professionalism. These advisers will be posted in select branches where they will offer advice in such investment vehicles as government and private-sector bonds, mutual funds, shares and warrants.

The training course involves some 350 hours of lectures, and theoretical and practical exercises. Bank officials said the training should meet the requirements of any licensing demands the government may introduce.

The arrangement under which

counsellors work for a separate subsidiary of the bank is designed to protect them from the problem of potential conflicts of interest between the wellbeing of their clients and that of the bank, although they will remain an integral part of the branch.

Hapoalim claims that the new internal regulations it is introducing will detach the counsellor from the control of his superiors, insofar as his professional independence and integrity are concerned.

Under the plan, the branches themselves, including the majority which will not offer counselling services, will be equipped with access to Hapoalim's data banks, as well as those of the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, that will provide information on traded shares and bonds, and the companies that issued them. Customers will thus be able to obtain the basic information needed to trade on their own account.

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

MARKET STATISTICS

Indices:		Turnovers:		4.25% fully-linked		Falls to 1%	
General Share Index	118.46 -0.23%	Shares - total	NIS 11,885,100	80% linked	Stable	Stable	Stable
Non-Bank Index	155.30 -0.21%	Arrangement	NIS 1,337,000	Double-linked	Stable	Stable	Stable
Insurance	102.81 -0.18%	Non-Bank	NIS 10,368,100	Dollar-linked	Rises slightly	Stable	Stable
Commercial Services	187.30 -0.58%	Bonds - total	NIS 4,203,500	Admon	Mixed to 0.5%	Falls to 0.5%	Falls to 0.5%
Real Estate	198.56 -0.82%	Index-linked	NIS 3,483,000	Rimon	Stable	Stable	Stable
Real Estate	138.36 -0.27%	Dollar-linked	NIS 720,600	Gilboa	Stable	Stable	Stable
Textiles	188.86 +1.39%	Treasury Bills	NIS 592,300	For. Curr.	Stable	Stable	Stable
Metals	143.26 -0.23%	Advances	131 (157)	denominated	Stable	Stable	Stable
Electronics	143.26 -0.23%	of which 5%+	16 (20)	Treasury Bills	Stable	Stable	Stable
Chemicals	137.13 -0.84%	"buyers only"	1 (11)	(annual yield)	19.25-20.75%	Stable	Stable
Investment Cos.	150.63 -1.83%	Declines	140 (117)				
General Bond Index	112.22 -0.06%	of which 5%+	17 (22)				
Index-linked Bonds	114.19 -0.09%	"sellers only"	1 (1)				
Fully-linked	118.04 -0.08%	Unchanged	110 (38)				
Partially-linked	113.16 -0.10%	Trading Halt	38 (109)				
Dollar-linked Bonds	93.32 -0.06%	Bond Market Trends:					
Short-term 0-2 yrs	110.64 -0.04%	Index-linked:					
Medium-term 2-5 yrs	111.65 -0.02%	3% fully-linked	Slightly mixed				
Long-term 5+ yrs	106.22 -0.26%						

SELECTED PRICE QUOTATIONS

Name	Price	Volume	%	Name	Price	Volume	%
100NIS change							
Commercial Banks				Trade & Services			
(not part of "arrangement")				Meir Ezra	7380	617	-3.2
Maritime	1222	6229	+0.2	Supercor 2	6560	2380	+9.2
General non-arr.	22420	83	+1.0	Delek r	15550	83	-3.0
First Int'l	3685	3435	+0.4	Lighterage	15550	83	-3.0
FIBI	4433	4026	-0.6	Cold Storage	2250	261	-
Commercial Banks				Dan Hotels	1780	83	+2.3
(part of "arrangement")				Yarden Hotel	2900	167	-0.9
IDB	78370	309	-0.1	Hilton 1	23870	85	+0.6
Union 0.1	58340	46	-0.1	Team 1	1755	1382	+3.2
Discount	99900	204	-0.1	Real Estate, Building and			
Mizrahi	32180	809	-0.2	Agriculture			
Hapoalim r	53258	597	-0.4	Azorim	815	10724	-0.6
General A	136350	16	-0.2	Elton	980	16810	-
Laumi 0.1	33810	870	-0.1	Admon	36672	114	-0.9
Fin. Trade	46230	-	-	Dankner	4650	248	+2.2
Mortgage Banks				Prop. & Bldg.	2815	1097	-
Laumi Mort. r	5030	210	-3.5	Bayseid 0.1	4080	270	-1.7
Dev. Mort.	2225	3155	-	ILDC r	55300	148	-1.1
Mishkan r	2240	659	+1.9	Mehadrin	7835	187	-1.3
Tefahot r	14017	22	-	Hadarim	1300	1250	-
Mezav r	not trading			Industrials			
Financial Institutions				Dubak b	3635	66	-1.0
Agri. C	not trading			Pri Ze 1	not trading		
Ind. Dev. DD	not trading			Sunifrost	5780	120	+0.4
Clal Leasing 0.1	18030	43	+0.2	Elite	17300	344	+0.6
Insurance				Adger	598	24488	+9.9
Arazet 0.1 r	1148	2428	+4.5	Argaman r	18400	78	+3.7
Hessah r	334	100585	-0.9	Delta G 1	2835	1723	-0.2
Phoenix 0.1	860	2355	+7.5	Maquet 1	3905	2071	+2.5
Hamishmar	7070	100	+1.7	Enigle 1	14445	202	-0.1
Mezav 1	2100	200	+1.7	Polgat	9500	227	-0.1
Sahar r	5075	435	-	Schoellarine	18400	78	+3.7
Zion Hold. 1	8300	6	-	Rogovin	3401	1064	+1.5
				Urdan 0.1 r	7750	272	+0.5
				Zion Can Co	2350	2418	-
				Pickler Steel	12200	270	-0.8
				Elbit	378000	9	+1.1

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Dan Air told: end sexist hiring

By DAVID HOROVITZ
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. - Dan Air, one of the largest charter companies flying to Israel, has lost its battle to keep an exclusively female cabin crew.

The company had been accused of discrimination a month ago and had promised then to start hiring men. But this week Britain's Equal Opportunity Commission served the company with a "non-discrimination

notice," requiring Dan Air to "treat men and women equally in its recruitment of cabin staff."

A Dan Air spokesman said this week that "it was always the policy to have girls throughout our 33-year history. It was always a glamour job and until comparatively recently it remained a glamour job."

"We are discontinuing the practice, and we will obviously comply with the order."

ISRAEL MONEY MARKETS

SHEKEL INTEREST RATES		PRIME BORROWING RATE: 1.58% per month	
Unlinked Deposit (Annual Rates)			
Last Updated	Yepas	Pakam 7-Day Pakam 30-Day	8-19.50%
LEUMI	22.10	7-17.50%	8-19.50%
HAPOLIM	25.9	8-15%	10-15.75%
DISCOUNT	17.10	8-16.50%	12-14.50%
MIZRAHI	8.5	8-16%	14-18.00%
FIRST INT'L	17.10	10-17%	16-17%
Rates vary according to size of deposit.			
(Tapes: demand deposit paying daily interest.			
Pakam: fixed-term deposit available from 7 to 59 days.)			

PATAH - FOREIGN CURRENCY DEPOSIT RATES (October 23)

MINIMUM DEP		3-MONTHS		6-MONTHS		12-MONTHS	
USD (\$5,000)	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500
STG (10,000 pounds)	10,000	9,875	9,875	9,875	9,875	9,875	9,875
DMK (100,000 marks)	3,750	3,750	3,750	3,750	3,750	3,750	3,750
SFR (50,000 francs)	3,125	3,125	3,125	3,125	3,125	3,125	3,125
YEN (3,000,000 yen)	3,375	3,375	3,375	3,375	3,375	3,375	3,375
Rates vary according to size of deposit and are subject to change.							

SHEKEL FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES (October 23)

		CHEQUES AND TRANSFERS		BANKNOTES		Rep.
		Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	Rate
Currency basket	1	1.4880	1.5070	—	—	1.4883
U.S.A. Dollar	1	1.4768	1.4952	1.45	1.52	1.4895
Deutschmark	1	0.7434	0.7527	0.73	0.77	0.7468
Pound Sterling	1	2.1155	2.1419	2.07	2.17	2.1251
French Franc	1	0.2268	0.2297	0.22	0.23	0.2280
Japanese Yen	100	0.9430	0.9548	0.93	0.97	0.9478
Dutch Florin	1	0.6578	0.6680	0.65	0.68	0.6507
Swiss Franc	1	0.9027	0.9138	0.89	0.93	0.9057
Swedish Krone	1	0.2156	0.2183	0.21	0.22	0.2166
Norwegian Krone	1	0.2021	0.2046	0.20	0.21	0.2070
Denish Krone	1	0.1971	0.1986	0.19	0.20	0.1982
Finnish Mark	1	0.3031	0.3059	0.30	0.31	0.3046
Canadian Dollar	1	0.6821	0.7053	1.04	1.09	1.0654
Australian Dollar	1	0.9518	0.9637	0.89	0.98	0.9881
S. African Rand	1	0.6579	0.6861	0.43	0.52	0.6610
Belgian Franc	10	0.3554	0.3599	0.35	0.37	0.3596
Austrian Shilling	10	0.0564	0.0695	1.04	1.08	1.0611
Italian Lire	1000	1.0740	1.0874	1.05	1.11	1.0828
Jordanian Dinar	1	—	—	4.18	4.44	4.2457
Egyptian Pound	1	—	—	0.75	0.80	0.8016
ECU	1	1.5469	1.5682	—	—	1.5547

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B-G at 100

THE SUGGESTION has recently been made that, had the chief of the Shin Bet in David Ben-Gurion's time dared to shield himself from charges by even vaguely threatening retaliation against his civilian boss, the then prime minister would have squashed the rebellion on the spot and nipped any possible "affair" in the bud.

Such speculation about the past comes easy. But the inclination to weigh an issue of the present by asking "What would B-G have done - or said - in a similar case?" is typical. With standards of public action afloat on a sea of uncertainty, both former friends and former foes tend to seek an anchor in B-G's authority, such as it may be, for their conduct.

At 100, the "Old Man" doth still in spirit beside our narrow world like a Colossus.

According to pollster Hanoch Smith, who should know, the country's first premier, who left office for the last time in 1963, is today rated by a huge majority of the population far above any of his successors. The halo that still surrounds B-G's image, and that draws the people to it, spells firmness and resolution. He is seen in the main as the Founding Father who, back in 1948, almost literally forced the State of Israel into being in the face of well-nigh impossible odds; and who, eight years later, by standing up to the country's enemies again, assured Israel a decade of relative quiet and prosperity.

The people are right. But firmness and resolution, though greatly prized by B-G himself, can only serve as instruments of right political choice.

B-G, who never fancied himself a theoretician, did not leave the nation anything like a well-ordered political doctrine that would guide its future action. His voluminous published writings are for the most part a record of intellectual wrestling with the challenges of the day, and they are marked by change and revision as much as by consistency and steadfastness.

Quoting B-G at random to make a point is, therefore, an exercise in futility. The fact that, as chairman of the Jewish Agency in the 1930s, he was prepared to confer with the mufti of Jerusalem - before Haj Amin aligned himself with Adolf Hitler - is in itself no proof that B-G would today have favoured talking with an unreconstructed Yasser Arafat. And his bizarre plan - only recently come to light - in 1954 for the dismemberment of Lebanon need not be treated as any more of an abiding philosophy than his proclaimed readiness, when he was no longer prime minister, to hand back all the areas occupied in the Six Day War "save Jerusalem and the Golan" (and, later, the Hebron area).

The "Old Man" had his weaknesses, which may perhaps be easier to acknowledge in retrospect. He did not invariably practise what he preached. He was a quarrelsome autocrat who, even while inviting criticism, and bowing to the will of the party or cabinet majority, knew how to bend the party and the cabinet to his will. He helped establish a system of Mapai dominance over the state apparatus that, though long reformed, is conveniently cited today to justify the reintroduction of politics into the Civil Service.

His professed attachment to visionary goals sometimes masked proneness to excuse daily deviations from the norm by the exigencies of survival.

Yet the central core of his Zionist-socialist thinking - marking as it does progression "from class to nation," and from faith in revolution to belief in democracy in a Jewish state - is permanently a part of the nation's spiritual inheritance. Although he left posterity no simple maxims to work by, his example - much of it - should be a beacon shining in the darkness: his relentless pursuit of the ideal of a Jewish renaissance in freedom and equality while eschewing both idle talk and reckless adventure; his readiness to take up arms in self-defence though preferring a bad peace to a good war; his commitment to a progressive Israel that is not an expression of the Jews' collective egotism but a model for humanity based on the teachings of the Hebrew prophets.

An Israel assailed today by the forces of bigotry, racism and selfishness can celebrate some of the best in itself by remembering B-G on his one-hundredth birthday.

NURSES' WALKOUT

(Continued from Page One)

patient - people after heart attacks, and after surgery - and they've been abandoned."

The ministry was "furious" that the nurses had rejected pleas to postpone their walkout to give new Health Minister Shoshana Arbeli-Almosino a chance to find a solution to their wage dispute. "She's been in office for less than three days and for much of that time has been busy with the liver transplant," said the spokesman.

Former health minister Mordechai Gur, hospitalized in Sheba Hospital after surgery earlier this week, was one of the thousands affected by the nurses' walkout from 3 p.m. yesterday until 7 this morning.

Gur, who underwent surgery for the removal of a growth (believed benign) in his chest, suffered little from the absence of nurses at Tel Hashomer, as his wife Rita was with him all the time, and he is well enough to expect to be released in a few days.

The walkout, spread over two nursing shifts, hit the hospitals hard, as they had been filling up with patients after over a week of no sanctions. Also, there have been numerous road and home injuries during the Succot holiday, adding to the pressure on emergency rooms.

But Arbeli-Almosino has decided, at least for the moment, not to ask for court orders to bring the nurses back, since these have been ineffective in the past.

If hospital conditions so require, and if the nurses indeed carry out their plan to abandon the hospitals again today and tomorrow from 3 p.m.-11 p.m., hospital directors have been instructed to evacuate non-critical patients once more.

The health minister yesterday began her day at 7 a.m. with meetings and phone calls concerning the strike. She "got nowhere" in a 15-minute conversation with Finance Minister Moshe Nissim. But she did manage to persuade the association of head nurses to call for a postponement of sanctions to give the minister time to act.

The nurses, however, have rejected these pleas, saying they will not cancel sanctions unless real offers are made by the government. The strike yesterday was complete, with only dialysis, neo-natal and premature baby units fully staffed by nurses, and an emergency staff available for urgent operations and treatments.

The hospitals called for volunteers to help patients during the sanctions, which make things especially difficult on Shabbat. Yesterday's walkout was the sixth in a month. Since the three-week nurses' strike last summer, sanctions have not been applied on three consecutive days.

Exploiting Washington's perceptions

Wolf Blitzer
Washington

PRIME MINISTER Shamir and President Reagan are scheduled to remain in office for roughly the same amount of time - two more years. This fact should be at the very top of Shamir's thinking now that he has assumed the no. 1 job in Jerusalem.

Shamir, as prime minister, has an unusually good opportunity to solidify U.S.-Israel relations in all sorts of critical ways during the next two years. What happens during this period can certainly help to shape events way down the road. Trends can be set in motion now which will be very difficult for future American administrations - perhaps not as pro-Israeli in their basic orientation - to reverse.

From Israel's point of view, it would be a tragic waste to squander this golden opportunity by foolishly irritating the U.S.

The combination of Reagan, Secretary of State George Shultz and other key policy-makers probably represents the most pro-Israel American leadership in history. Yes, there are occasional differences between Washington and Jerusalem, especially in the area of U.S. arms sales to "moderate" Arab states. But the broad areas of agreement nowadays far outweigh those disagreements.

Reagan and Shultz, backed by National Security Adviser John Poindexter, Central Intelligence Agency Director William Casey, and to a lesser degree Vice President George Bush, White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan and even Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, have come to regard Israel as a major friend and ally. They also believe that Israel, to a large degree, has emerged as an important strategic asset in containing the Soviet Union and in combating terrorism.

During the last two years, while Peres served as prime minister, the

Americans came to regard the Arabs as the primary obstacle standing in the way of a revived peace process. Israel was seen as flexible and reasonable in demanding direct, face-to-face negotiations. This image helps to explain the upturn in American-Israeli ties.

Thus, Reagan, Shultz and company have continued their policy of "institutionalizing" close relations with Israel in a whole host of areas.

On the economic front, for example, there is the U.S.-Israel Free Trade Area agreement - a far-ranging trade liberalization development that will totally remove all trade obstacles between the two countries over the next few years. Israel export opportunities in the U.S. will be expanded.

In addition, Shultz has promoted routine American-Israeli consultations on other ways to strengthen the Israel economy. A bureaucratic framework has been set up to meet this objective.

Shamir would be wise to keep the Israel economic recovery program on track. The Americans, especially Shultz, have been very impressed by Israel's economic turnaround these past two years. Yet they are yearning for continued economic reforms designed to promote real growth and greater productivity.

The same U.S.-Israel "institutionalization" is true on the military strategic level of relations. There is a joint American-Israeli working group on political-military affairs. Teams of military and diplomatic officials meet regularly to coordinate strategic cooperation. Many details remain classified. But by all accounts, things are moving dramatically ahead.

On the military level, therefore, the U.S. and Israel are doing things today - quietly, without a lot of fanfare - that they have never done before. The damage from the Jonathan Jay Pollard spy scandal has been contained. Any negative Arab reaction to this enhanced military relationship has also been contained.

Shultz has told friends that before

The Friday Dry Bones



leaving office, he wants to further strengthen these bilateral forums. He wants to make sure that they become part of the bureaucratic woodwork in Washington - difficult, if not impossible, for future policy-makers to eliminate. But in order to do so, the Secretary will need Israel's full cooperation. That is the message being sent to Shamir.

Israel's best friends in Washington outside the administration - senators and congressmen as well as American Jewish political activists - recognize the golden opportunity that currently exists. In various ways, they are passing along their own messages to Shamir and the new cast of characters occupying the Prime Minister's Office.

THE AMERICANS acknowledge the politics of the real world - the often-times conflicting pressures that will come to bear on Shamir. What is popular in Washington may not be so popular among his Likud followers.

Will the prime minister risk alienating a very friendly Reagan administration, Congress and American public opinion in order to appease the right wing of the political spectrum in Jerusalem? That remains to be seen.

But there is no doubt that the stakes for Israel are high, especially in very practical areas of American economic and military support. Israel still has much to gain from Washington.

The perception of Israel as reasonable and responsible, for example, can have a tremendous influence on the U.S. decision-making process in the weeks and months ahead. If Israel plays its card right, there could be a reduction in the prevailing interest rates on outstanding U.S. military loans. Once again, key lawmakers are working with the administration to determine if some sort of creative bookkeeping formula might be found to cut those interest rates in half.

Congress, led by Democratic Senator Daniel Inouye of Hawaii and Republican Senator Bob Kasten of Wisconsin, was well on its way toward doing exactly that issue late last year. Israel would have won an initial bonanza of over \$500 million.

But Pollard was arrested and overnight, the political climate changed. It was not seen as a good time to reward Israel. The Inouye-Kasten initiative was shelved.

Yet now things are back to normal. If Shamir and the Israel government maintain the flexible posture projected by Peres these past two years, they have a very good chance of getting that interest-reduction process back on track.

That will require some good sense in Jerusalem. Talk of expanding West Bank settlements - even if largely a rhetorical device to appease Likud hardliners - can be extremely damaging. Perception often is more important than reality. The image of a stubborn Israel, so often portrayed when Menachem Begin was prime minister, can have a devastating impact on American attitudes toward Israel.

Shamir is not a complete unknown in Washington. He was, after all, prime minister for just over a year after Begin resigned. And he has served as foreign minister as well.

It was in November 1983, under Shamir and then-defense minister Moshe Arens, that the U.S. and Israel signed their strategic cooperation agreement. That has certainly set in motion a positive tone in terms of the bilateral relationship.

BUT SO much more can be done. The Reagan administration, and bipartisan majorities in the Senate and House of Representatives are inclined to move in that direction. A new era in the American-Israeli alliance is possible - one that will result in the expanded prepositioning of U.S. military equipment in Israel.

There is also the pending Israel request for "major non-Nato" military status - something that would open greater opportunities for Israel defense contractors to win lucrative Pentagon contracts. Israel would also become eligible for lower prices in purchasing American planes, tanks and other advanced weaponry.

Shamir, in an interview published October 21 in *The New York Times*, sought to project a positive image. "Of course, I will try to improve our contacts with all our neighbors," he

said. "I don't say that I will accept their positions. That's impossible. But we will try to discuss and find common ground. You don't have to be desperate. Never be desperate. That is my slogan."

"I am not afraid of taking risks," he continued. "We have to take risks for peace. I admit, there is a Palestinian problem. They are not happy to live under our rule. We have to find a solution without giving up our rights in the territories. A very large majority of Israelis are against giving up our rights. And the Arab side is not yet ready for compromises. It's a fact. Therefore, we have to find a stable solution - not a permanent solution - a stable solution, a *modus vivendi*. I have some ideas. I don't want to speak about them now, but I have some ideas."

The prime minister was also upbeat in assessing the record and future of the national unity government. "Many of the recent achievements on the economic front and in the international arena have to be put on the credit of the national unity government," he said. "One party alone never could have achieved them. When Peres is going to talk to Mubarak or to Hussein or to others, if he has my backing, he can afford to do it. And it makes the prospects for peace better. Peres knows it very well. He can always say to his negotiating partners, 'You must know, I have Shamir there back home and I have to get his agreement.'"

"It is not always pleasant - not for Peres and not for me. And I don't know what will happen in the next 25 months, but I really feel it is worthwhile," he concluded.

The Americans, in recent years, have become increasingly frustrated by the Arabs. On that, there can be no doubt. Arab oil clout is also no longer as potent as it once was. This strategic shift has certainly benefited Israel. Shamir, as prime minister, can capitalize on all of these developments. A truly strengthened American-Israeli connection is the prize.

READERS' LETTERS

PALESTINIAN PACIFIST

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*: Sir - The interview conducted by Edward Grossman with Mubarak Awad (October 17) was not the first time that Awad was afforded prominent exposure in the pages of *The Jerusalem Post*. In the interview with Grossman, Awad presents himself as a pacifist who rejects force in the liberation of Palestine: "If Palestine is liberated by force, then we are going to continue living by force. This is not the way."

Back in 1983, Awad, making his first appearance on the local scene (which was singularly unsuccessful and as a result, he had to return to the U.S. to recoup his losses), was interviewed in *The Jerusalem Post* on November 25 as well as the now-defunct *Now* weekly on December 22.

At that time, he was singing another tune and said, among other things, "Non-violence does not affect the methods open to Palestinians on the outside, nor does it constitute a rejection of the slogan of armed struggle." "Individuals... may choose at a different stage to engage in armed struggle." "If you were to use force in the pursuance of your aims, I would not be the one to stop you."

Grossman might have been charmed by Awad's smile and what he terms as Awad's "sweetness." A little bit of research in the files of *The Jerusalem Post* might have been a more prudent preparation for the interview rather than having the paper serve as an instrument in the process of what Awad calls "track-(ing) the Zionist set-up."

YISRAEL MEDAD
Shiloh.

TWO WRONGS DO NOT MAKE A RIGHT

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*: Sir - This is in reply to the letter submitted by Eliezer Berkovits recently regarding building churches as memorials for the crimes committed against the Jewish people. I was saddened to read the letter because it makes a blanket statement about Christian attitudes towards Jews not only in the past, but also in the present. I feel that Mr. Berkovits does not understand that there is a generation of Christians who now have a deep love and sympathy for the Jewish people. I indeed count myself as a member of this generation.

There is no doubt that history shows that in the past Christians had an unfeeling ear towards the Jews and at times took an active role in their persecution and suffering. That is behind us and there is nothing that we can do to correct that.

Anti-Semitism is hate in its purest form. However, hatred by Jews towards Christians is no less an evil, and two wrongs certainly do not make a right. Mr. Berkovits, please give my generation a chance. I am 36 years old, love the Jewish people dearly, and was not even born when the Holocaust took place.

JOHN R. RUSSELL,
Lake Village, Arkansas.

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